# PRESENT STATE

OF THE

# UNITED KINGDOM;

OR,

# A GRAMMAR

OF

# BRITISH GEOGRAPHY,

CORRECTED TO 1834,

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS, SCHOOLS, AND POLITICAL AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRERS.

With Maps and Engravings.

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BY THE REV. J. GOLDSMITH,
Author of the Grammar of General Geography; British History; and of the Biographical Class-Book, &c. &c.

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# PREFACE.



This little volume is expressly designed as a Second Part, or Continuation of the same Author's Grammar of General Geography, in the limited extent of which it was impossible to enlarge on British Topics, to the extent which THEIR IMPORTANCE demanded. It possesses, at least, equal claims even to that work; for no system of British Education can be considered as complete, or useful, which does not include, as one of its leading branches, the minute and accurate study of the Geography and interests of the student's native country.

Nor should British Geography be learnt, or taught, as a subject of remote or abstract curiosity. It is connected with every species of employment; it affords gratification in the closet; and it promotes the gains of the counting-house, and of all industry. It is, indeed, essential to the interests and pursuits of every

British Subject, whether he belong to the Priviledged Orders, the Law, the Church, the Medical Profession, or the Military, Naval, Trading, or Agricultural Classes.

Yet, extraordinary as it may seem, no school-book, adapted to the practical purposes of education, has hitherto existed, which contained an accurate and comprehensive view of the British Empire in all its relations.

The Authorities to which the Author is bound to acknowledge his obligations are, CAPPER's Topographical Dictionary; MARSHALL's Statistical Publications; AIKIN's England Delineated; ADOLPHUS's View of the British Empire; the County Reports; and the valuable REPORTS published by Committees of Parliament.

To render his book inviting to the eye of the Student, and to excite particular local feelings, the Author has embellished it with numerous Views of considerable places, and remarkable objects. It would be superfluous to enlarge on the utility of these, as reliefs to the dryness of statistical details, and as means of fixing the remembrance of the objects.

He recommends it to all Students to make careful and repeated copies of his map, and other maps, as the only means of becoming acquainted with the countries they represent, and of being able to reason upon the geographical relations of the several places. In educating young ladies, he confesses he is a friend to the good old fashion of working samplers of the British Islands; or of the counties or districts of the United Kingdom in which they respectively reside. But the filling-in of his Geographical Copy-Books is, perhaps, the best and soundest means of teaching Geography ever contrived.

The Interrogative System, first introduced by the same Author into his Grammar of General Geography, has also been applied to this work, and he doubts not but in all schools this feature will serve as a strong recommendation. Answers to the questions are generally furnished by the paragraphs indicated by the subject; but to obviate every difficulty to the Tutor, references to the answers are printed in the important volume called *The Tutor's Key*, which affords solutions to the Questions in no less than

twenty-four important elementary Works, or separately at nine-pence.

As some errors in his authorities and in printing, and some temporary fluctuations in numbers and quantities, may require correction and alteration, the Author earnestly invites communications from Tutors, and others, for the purpose of conferring every possible perfection on successive editions of the work.

The PRESENT edition, of 1834, has undergone considerable alterations and corrections, and is also enlarged from many valuable sources.

In analogy with his General Geography, for which he prepared a volume of popular illustrations, he has provided this Grammar with three elegant volumes *on the Natural and Artificial Wonders of Great Britain and Ireland;* accompanied with very attractive engravings.

To perfect the course of Studies on British objects, the Author has also recently published A GRAMMAR OF BRITISH HISTORY, exhibiting our National History in a new and attractive form.




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# PRESENT STATE

OF THE

# BRITISH EMPIRE.



## CHAPTER I.

### *General Observations.*

1. The British Empire, or United Kingdom, consists of the islands of Great Britain, Ireland, and other smaller islands; also of extensive colonies in North America, in the West-Indies, in Africa, in the East-Indies, and Australasia; and of Gibraltar and Malta, in the Mediterranean.

*Obs.*—The Republic of the Ionian isles is under the immediate protection of Great Britain, and the British Government assigned a constitution, nominates a Governor, and maintains a military establishment in them.

2. By means of its powerful and unequalled Navy, the British Government is enabled to extend its authority over all seas; and Britannia is justly said to be Mistress of the Ocean, and Queen of the Isles.

*Obs.*—This, however, is merely honorary and poetical, for the sea is the common property of all nations, and they all enjoy equal rights upon it, except in respect to such portions as are in the immediate vicinity of each other's shores.

3. The political influence of Britain preponderates, therefore, in all maritime countries; and her extensive commerce and political connections are so intimately blended with their welfare, that all are, more or less, connected with her: she enjoys, in consequence, considerable influence in every part of the globe.

*Obs.*—The navy of Great Britain exceeds 800 ships of war, of which about 100 are of the line, or above 60 guns, while all other nations have not above half the number. She has, besides, about 24,000 merchant-ships.

4. Throughout the eighteenth century to the present time, the Territories, and the population depending upon the government of Britain, have been extended into the four quarters of the world, and they are now equal to, or exceed, any of the four great monarchies of antiquity.

5. The British Islands are situated in the north-west part of Europe, and are separated from the Continent by the British Channel and German Ocean, stretching into the Atlantic, and commanding, by their maritime position, all the European coasts and seas.

*Obs.*—It is probable that in times beyond the records of History, *i. e.* above 4000 years since, they were united, and also united to the Continent. The cliffs of France and England exactly tally, and it is believed that larger Islands once existed in the Atlantic. The sea is still continually encroaching on the south and west.

6. The British Islands lie in the North Temperate Zone, between the latitudes of 50 and 59 degrees, London being in 51½ degrees, Edinburgh in 56 degrees, and Dublin in 53½ degrees of north latitude.

*Obs.*—The student ought to know that the latitude of any place is its distance from the Equator; that it is 90 degrees from the Equator to the North Pole; that each degree is $69\frac{1}{12}$ miles; and that each Temperate Zone is 43 degrees wide, extending from $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the Equator to within $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of the Pole.

7. The island of Great Britain includes the three distinct divisions and ancient kingdoms of England, Wales, and Scotland, now united under one government. It is about 550 miles long, and from 120 to 300 broad.

*Obs.*—The monarch of the United Kingdom has, in possession, 19 ancient kingdoms and principalities. England formerly contained seven, Scotland three, Ireland five, Wales three, and the Isle of Man one.

8. Great Britain contains 56 millions of acres of land, of which there are 32 in England, 5 in Wales, and 19 in Scotland; but of these about 24 millions are still uncultivated.

9. Ireland is in its greatest length about 280 miles, and in its greatest breadth about 150; containing 12 millions of acres, (18,263 square miles,) two-thirds of which are in cultivation.

10. The population of both islands, according to the returns of 1831, was 24,271,763; that is, 13 millions for England, 800,000 for Wales, $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions for Scotland, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ millions for Ireland.

So that England has one to every $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Wales 1 to every 5 acres, Scotland 1 to every 6 acres, and Ireland above 1 to every 2 acres.

*Obs.*—In every square mile of 640 acres, England has 256 inhabitants, Wales 130, Scotland 107, and Ireland 320. France has 154 to the square mile, and Italy 172.

11. The British Islands are much warmer than other countries in the same latitudes on either continent, owing to the vicinity of the Ocean: which equalizes the temperature; and from the same cause they are constantly watered by the clouds, covered with perpetual verdure, and rendered, by cultivation, the garden of the world.

*Obs.*—Of the climate of England, Charles the Second remarked that it was attended with one advantage over every other country in Europe: for here he could go abroad more days in the year, and more hours in the day, with pleasure, and without either trouble or inconvenience. In degrees of heat, it is 5° warmer than the adjacent continent, and 15° warmer than parts of America in the same latitude.

12. The present population of the British islands is composed of descendants of the Britons or Welsh, the Irish, the Picts, the Romans, the Friesians, the Danes, the Normans; and the various nations which, through a series of ages, have settled in these islands.

13. The soil of Britain amply rewards the toils of the husbandman, yielding abundance of grain, fruit, vegetables, wool, cheese, butter, honey, and all necessaries of life; nor is the science of agriculture any where practised with greater skill and success.

14. The peculiar sources of the transcendant wealth of Britain are, however, its extensive coal-seams, the iron, copper, and tin-mines, and the manufactures of cottons, woollens, linen, cutlery, and hardware; and its extensive commerce, which is greater than that of any other nation, ancient or modern.

15. Essential to successful commerce are—civil liberty, which secures property and confers independence on industry;—position, which affords convenient markets;—political independence, which arises from an insular situation;—and a superior navy, to prevent invasion;—four advantages possessed by Britain in an eminent degree.

*Obs.*—Civil liberty, which is the source of public spirit and prosperity in all nations, consists in the people being their own governors, and in not being governed by the caprice of others. The former is a state of freedom; the latter, a state of servitude, or slavery.

16. The English language is a mixture of the Welsh, the Latin, the low German, the French, the Italian, and the Greek. It is, consequently, the most copious in the world; and adapted to every species of literary composition.

*Obs.*—The inhabitants speak several distinct languages, English, Welsh, Irish, Manks. Gaelic in the Highlands and Orkney Islands; French in Jersey and Guernsey; and Danish in Heligoland. The Welsh is the Asiatic language of the Cymry, the Irish is Phœnician, and the Gaelic is a dialect of the Phœnician.

17. The Government is administered by an hereditary monarchy; but the monarch governs in subjection to known laws, made by two independent houses of Legislature. He can levy no taxes, unless authorised by the Representatives of the people, and can punish no one except on the accusation of twelve of a Grand Jury of the people, and after the unanimous conviction of a Jury of twelve equals.

*Obs.*—When Parliaments were first called in the reign

of Henry III., many towns had representatives, which places have now fallen into decay; yet, these places continued, till 1831, to return representatives to Parliament. Thus six places, which had but 12 voters, returned 12 members; while six others, whieh had 50,000 voters, returned but 12 members; and, above half the members were returned by the influence of the ministers for the time being, or by the Peers. Hence arose the necessity of a parliamentary reform, to render the House of Commons a real representation of the people, as the true basis of public liberty, and as a security against the systematic corruption of the members, in providing for themselves and families at the public cost.

18. The power of an independent House of Commons to refuse supplies to the Crown, and of honest Juries to protect their fellow-subjects from vexatious accusations, or unjust punishments, are the sheet-anchors of civil liberty. As long as the House of Commons and Juries are independent, and do their duty, the English must remain a free, and, consequently, a prosperous and public-spirited people.

19. Thus blessed with a temperate, healthful, and invigorating climate—with a fruitful soil—with a numerous, industrious, and intelligent population—and with a constitution securing property and personal liberty—the British Empire has long been the envy of the world, and every Briton has solid reason to be proud of his name and country!

## CHAPTER II.

### *Of the General Government, or Political Constitution of the United Kingdom.*

20. THE British Constitution, or Government, is composed of THE KING, in whom the executive power is vested; of THE HOUSE OF LORDS, which consists of Peers and Bishops; and of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, the members of which are, or ought to be, elected to represent the people, either by the freeholders of the different counties; or by the freemen and householders of cities and sufficient boroughs.

*Obs.*—Blackstone observes, that "the Constitutional Government of this island is so admirably tempered and compounded, that nothing can endanger or hurt it, but destroying the equilibrium of power between one branch of the legislature and another; but if ever it should happen that the independence of any one of the three should be lost, or that it should become subservient to the views of either of the other two, there would soon be an end of our constitution."

21. The King is the agent of the Law, the head of the Church, the director of the public Forces, the fountain of Honour, and the medium of communication with Foreign Nations.

*Obs.*—The crown of England, by common law and ancient custom, is hereditary; but this by no means establishes the doctrine of Divine right, or indefeasable claim to the throne; for, consistently with the constitution, and agreeably to precedent, the succession may be limited, or even changed by act of parliament; and it is to this cir-

cumstance that the present reigning family of the Guelphs owe their possession of the Regal Dignity.

22. At his coronation, the King pledges himself by oath to the following engagements :—

"To govern according to the statutes of parliament, and the laws and customs of the realm.

"To cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all his judgments.

"To maintain, to the utmost of his power, the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the protestant reformed religion established by law."

23. The King himself is regarded as incapable of doing any wrong, the responsibility of unjust or illegal measures resting solely on his Ministers. He summons Parliament to meet, and can adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve it at pleasure. He can refuse his assent to any proposed law. He nominates his Privy Council, and the great officers of state. He has also the power of pardoning offenders.

*Obs.*—If the king's prerogative alone were considered, his authority would appear to exceed the bounds of a limited monarchy; but having scarcely any revenue without the grant of the people by their representatives, he is in a state of real dependence.

He has the prerogative of commanding armies, and equipping fleets; but without the concurrence of parliament he cannot maintain them.

He can bestow places and employments; but without parliament he cannot pay the salaries.

He can declare war: but without parliament it is impossible for him to carry it on.

The King is invested with the exclusive right of assembling parliaments; yet, by law, he must assemble one at least once in three years, and necessity compels him to assemble it every year to renew certain annual laws.

He is the head of the church; but he can neither alter

the established religion, nor call individuals to account for their religious opinions.

The King is the first magistrate; but he can make no change in the maxims and forms consecrated by law or custom; and he cannot influence, in any case whatever, the decision of causes between subject and subject.

He cannot create any new office, inconsistent with the constitution, or prejudicial to the subject; and although crimes are prosecuted in his name, he cannot refuse to lend it to any persons who have complaints to prefer.

The King has the privilege of coining money: but he cannot alter the standard.

He has the power of pardoning offenders; but he cannot exempt them from making compensation to the parties injured. It is even established by law, that, in case of murder, the widow has a right to prosecute the murderer: and, in such case, the King's pardon cannot have any effect.

Even in his military power he is not absolute, since it is declared, in the Bill of Rights, that a standing army, without the consent of parliament, is against law.

These great restraints on prerogative, added to the independence of the judges, and the uncontrolled freedom of speech in parliament, secured by the Bill of Rights, with the Liberty of the Press, afford every guarantee which jealousy of civil liberty can require.

24. The King has his appropriate revenue, called "the Civil List," from which the officers of his household, and the great officers of state are paid. The sum allowed for the civil list by parliament is above half a million per annum, but the personal income of the crown, in various ways, is far greater.

*Obs.*—The King's motto is *Dieu et mon Droit*, that is, "God and my Right." In his arms, the lions were first used by Henry II. from his mother's eschutcheon. The harp is Irish. The thistle Scottish. The white rose was borne by the house of York: and the red by the house of Lancaster. Round the garter is the motto *Honi soit qui*

*mal y pense*—"Evil be to him that thinketh evil of it." The title of William the Fourth is "GULIELMUS IV. DEI GRATIA, BRITANIARUM REX, FIDÆ DEFENSOR."

25. The constitution of the parliament was established in 1215. In the *Magna Charta*, granted by King John, he promises "to summon all archbishops, bishops, lords, and great barons personally; and all others tenants in chief, by the sheriffs and bailiffs, within forty days, to assess aids and scutages when necessary."

*Obs.*—The earliest *existing* writs for summoning knights, citizens, and burgesses to parliament, are of the 49th of Henry III. or in 1266.

26. Parliaments must be elected every seven years, but formerly they were annual or triennial. The constituent parts of a parliament are the three estates of the realm, the King, Lords, and Commons.

*Obs.*—Originally the lords and commons assembled in one hall; but, for many centuries past, they have been accustomed to sit and decide in separate apartments.

27. The Lords *spiritual* consist of two archbishops, 24 bishops of England and Wales, and four elected bishops from Ireland.

The Lords *temporal* are dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, all of whom, in England, sit by their own right; 16 peers represent the nobility of Scotland, and 28 peers represent the nobility of Ireland, and are elected for every new parliament.

The number of the house of peers is about 420.

*Obs.* 1.—Besides these, the judges of England sit by virtue of the King's writ for assistance; the masters of chancery, by virtue of their office; and his majesty's attorney and

solicitor-general, and counsel learned in the law, attend on requisite occasions to give advice. None, however, but peers of parliament can vote or speak on any question.

2.—The Dissenters, now a numerous and influential body, make objections to the spiritual Peers, and, in 1641, they were expelled parliament.

28. The Peers have many privileges: they are the hereditary counsellors of the king; they are free from arrest, unless for treason, felony, or breach of the peace; they can only be tried by a jury of peers, except in misdemeanors, as libel, riots, perjury, and conspiracies; and, in their absence from parliament, they can give their vote by proxy.

*Obs.*—The house of lords is also the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, and in all cases of error an appeal may be made to this House from the judgment of inferior courts.

29. The House of Commons consists of 658 members, representatives of counties, cities, and boroughs. England and Wales elect 500; Scotland 53; and Ireland 105.

30. The Commons are elected in consequence of writs from the King, addressed to sheriffs and bailiffs. The members for counties by a majority of those who possess freeholds of ten pounds per annum, or leases of £50 for 20 years, or £10 for 60 years. The members for cities and towns by the freemen, or £10 householders, of cities or boroughs.

Twenty-six counties elect 4 members, 9 counties 3, Yorkshire 6, and other counties 2.

*Obs.* 1.—The Reform Bill, of 1831, disfranchised 56 decayed boroughs, and reduced 30 from 2 members to 1. It created 22 boroughs to return 2 each, and 22 to return 1.

2.—Owing to various limitations and obstructions, the gross number of registered voters, in 1833, was but 592,514, and these, by objections and questions, may even be taken at 100,000 less. The Reform Bill professed to make the electors above a million, but the *right* being contingent and individually of no value, but involving an onorous duty, it is not claimed, and the design of increasing the electors, in some degree, has been frustrated.

31. The members of the House of Commons have great privileges: as freedom of speech during debate; exemption from arrest during the sessions, for forty days after prorogation, and for forty days before the next meeting, with the power of franking letters.

32. The special privilege, or exclusive right of the House of Commons, is the *initiative*, or right of propounding all money-bills, a point of the highest consequence to the liberties of the country. They enjoy also the right, as forming the grand inquest of the realm, to impeach or accuse wicked ministers, partial judges, and other officers of the Crown.

33. When a member introduces a new law, or act of parliament, he moves for *leave* to bring in a bill. If granted, it is read *a first time*, and, after a convenient interval, *a second time*. It is then referred to a *committee*, when amendments are made, and *blanks* filled up. The chairman *reports* upon it to the House, which reconsiders the whole. It is then engrossed, read *a third time*, and passed or rejected.

34. After it has passed in that House, it is carried to the other House for its concurrence; and it there undergoes the same forms. If re-

jected, no further notice is taken of it. If any amendments are made, they are sent to the other House for its concurrence; and, to adjust differences, a *conference* usually follows, between members deputed from each body.

35. The royal *assent* to bills confirms them as laws, and this is given sometimes by commission; but when the King passes bills in person, he appears in his royal robes, crowned, and sitting on his throne in the House of Peers. Being seated, he sends for the House of Commons, when the Speaker, attended by the House, carries with him and presents any money-bill or bills; other bills remaining with the lords.

*Obs.*—If the King assents to a public bill, his approbation is signified by a declaration that *le Roy le veut*—"The King wills it." If to a private bill, *Soit fait comme il est desiré*—"Let that which is required be effected." If he refuse, he says, *Le Roy s'en avisera.*—"The King will advise upon it." The assent of his Majesty to a money-bill is thus expressed: *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veut.*—"The King thanks his loyal subjects, accepts their boon, and wills it thus."

36. The King's Privy Council are nominated by the King:

1. To advise according to the best of their knowledge;

2. To give such counsel as may be best for the King's honor and the public good;

3. To aid and enforce what shall be resolved in council.

The Privy Council have power to inquire into all offences against the government, and to com-

mit the offenders to safe custody, in order to take their trial in some of the courts of law. But their jurisdiction is only to enquire, not to punish, and the persons committed by them are entitled to their writ of Habeas Corpus.

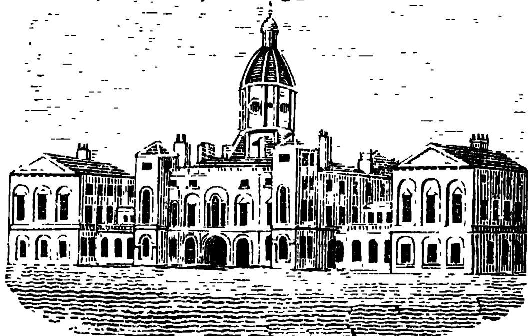
37. The Cabinet Council is a committee of the privy-council, and usually consists of eleven or twelve officers of state:—

The lord chancellor;
The lord president;
The lord privy seal;
The first lord of the treasury, or prime minister;
The chancellor of the exchequer;
The secretary of state for foreign affairs;
The secretary for the home department;
The secretary for the war department;
The secretary for the colonies;
The first lord of the admiralty;
The treasurer of the navy; and
The president of the board of controul for India affairs.

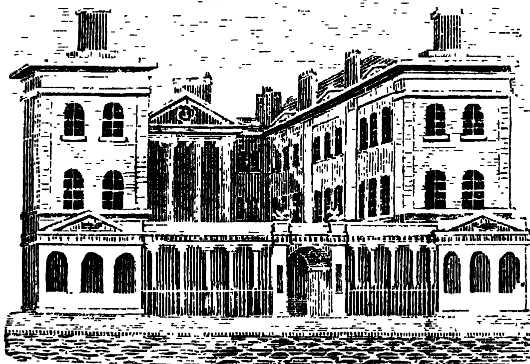
38. The Ministers in the two houses of parliament introduce all business which originates with the crown, produce the accounts of the public expenditure, and state the sums requisite for the supply. To them also is confided the disbursement of all public monies, for the due employment of which they are held responsible.

39. The great officers of the crown are nine in number:—

1. The lord high steward of England, (temporary;)



War Office.



Admiralty.

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2. The lord high chancellor;

3. The lord high treasurer, (held in commission;)

4. The lord president of the privy council;

5. The lord privy seal;

6. The lord high chamberlain;

7. The lord high constable; (temporary;)

8. The earl marshal; (an office exercised by the Duke of Norfolk, or his deputy;)

9. The lord high admiral, now held in commission by lords of the admiralty.

*Obs.*—The lord high steward was anciently viceroy, but it is now a mere ceremonial office, at a coronation, and on the trial of impeachments.

The office of chancellor is to keep the great seal, and judge according to equity; to him belongs also the appointment of all the justices of peace in the kingdom, and he is the guardian of infants, idiots, and lunatics.

The lord treasurer has charge and government of the whole revenue, an office held by five commissioners.

The lord president proposes business at the council-table, and reports the same to the king.

The lord privy seal passes charters, grants, &c.

The lord chamberlain robes the king, and keeps the palace and parliament.

The earl marshal superintends the college of arms.

The lord high admiral has the management of all maritime affairs, an office now held by five commissioners.

40. The King confers ranks and titles according to his pleasure. At present there belong to the English Peerage, about 26 Dukes, (5 of the blood royal;) 17 Marquesses; 100 Earls; 18 Viscounts; and 100 Barons, besides minors.

Scotland has about 70 Peers, represented by 16.

Ireland about 150, represented by 28.

41. The other ranks are Baronets and Knights,

Of the former there are about 500 English baronets, 200 Scottish knights-baronets, and about 100 Irish baronets, which honours confer hereditary titles.

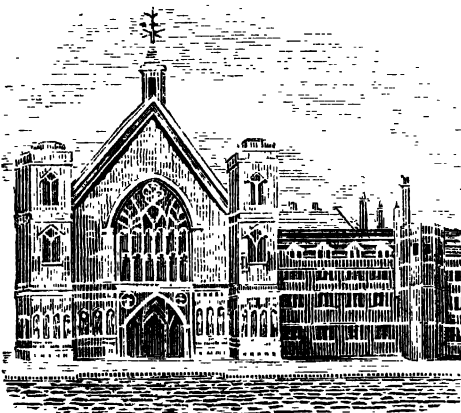
The Knights are 25 of the Garter; about 400 of the Bath, which have lately been divided into three classes; 13 of the Thistle, 15 of St. Patrick; about 60 living Knights Bachelors, and as many of the Guelphic Order.

*Obs.*—*Sir*, now used for knights and baronets, comes from the Gothic or Frank *Sihor*, *Sieur*, or Lord, and was anciently used to peers only.

In 1815, the Prince Regent made considerable alteration in the knighthood of the Bath. The military order of this fraternity consists now of three classes. The *first* class consists of Knights Grand Crosses, instead of Knights Companions, with similar privileges; the number of whom is not to exceed 72. The *second* class is composed of Knights Commanders, who take precedence of all Knights Bachelors, with the same rights and privileges as the latter. The *third* class is composed of officers holding commissions, who are styled *Companions* of the said Order. This class ranks below Knights-Bachelors, but takes precedence of all Esquires.

42. The second court in the kingdom, (Parliament having pre-eminence,) is that of *Chancery*. Its intention is to mitigate the precision of the law; to take cognizance of every thing connected with minors, idiots, and insane persons, and to administer justice in cases of fraud, breach of trust, or other wrongs. The lord-high-chancellor, the vice-chancellor, and the master of the rolls, sit as judges, and determine according to precedents and to equity.

*Obs.*—The Master of the Rolls is the chief of the twelve masters in chancery, and the keeper of all records, judg-



*Westminster Hall.*



*Westminster Abbey.*

ments, sentences, and decrees given in chancery. The Vice-Chancellor has precedence next to the master of the rolls, and has power to hear and determine all causes.

43. The *King's Bench* is the supreme court of common law. Its jurisdiction extends to the whole kingdom; and in it are determined, according to law, all subjects connected with peace and order. It is likewise a court of appeal from inferior courts, and here an *habeas corpus* is granted to relieve persons wrongfully imprisoned. The judges are the lord-chief-justice, and four *puisne* justices.

44. The court of *Common Pleas* is the proper court for real actions, that is, actions which concern the right of freeholders' real property between subject and subject, founded on the common and the statute law. Writs of habeas corpus are also granted by this court. The judges of this court are five; the first of which is called the lord-chief-justice of the common pleas; the rest, *puisne* judges.

45. The court of *Exchequer* takes cognizance of all causes relating to the public revenue, and is empowered to judge both according to law and equity. It consists of five acting judges, called the lord-chief-baron, and four other barons.

46. The fifteen judges of the three courts go in circuits through the kingdom twice or thrice a year, to administer justice; but courts are held every three months for counties, cities, and corporate towns, called county or quarter sessions, at which are decided charges for assaults and small crimes.

*Obs.*—In London and Middlesex there are twelve sessions held at the Old Bailey Court in every year, at which three of the judges, the Lord Mayor and Recorder of London and Common Serjeant preside.

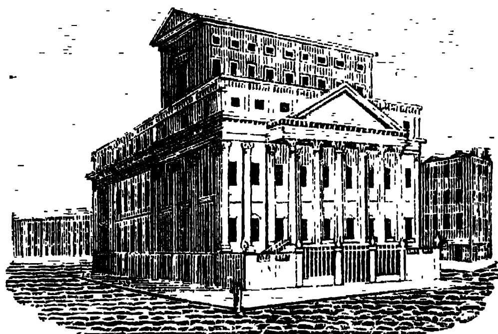
47. In every county there is a Sheriff or king's deputy, who executes the king's mandates, and enforces all writs addressed to him; who summons and impannels juries; keeps criminals in safe custody, and brings them to trial; causes judgment to be executed, as well in civil as in criminal affairs; and at the assizes he attends and protects the judges.

*Obs.*—Besides the Sheriff, each County has its *Lord Lieutenant*, who nominates the Justices of the Peace to the Lord Chancellor, appoints the officers of the militia, and is considered at the head of the military powers of the County.

48. Next to the sheriff are the Justices of the Peace, or magistrates, who hold the king's commission in each county. Their duty is to put the law in execution relative to roads, the poor, vagrants, felonies, riots, assaults, &c.; and to examine and commit to the custody of the sheriff, for trial, all who have offended the laws.

*Obs.*—Much of the happiness of the people depends on the honour and humanity of a Justice of the Peace; he may become a blessing, or a curse, to his neighbourhood, according as he conducts himself with wisdom or humanity; or with folly, partiality, and caprice.

49. For the purpose of ascertaining that no person meets improperly with a violent death, two or more Coroners are chosen by the freeholders of each county, to summon a jury of twelve or more neighbours to inquire into the cause of sudden and violent deaths.



*The Mansion House.*



*Guildhall.*

50. Every hundred has its High Constable, and every parish its Constable, whose duty it is to attend the High Constable, to keep the peace, to detain offenders till they can be brought before a justice of the peace; and to execute the warrant of a magistrate or bench of justices, with authority in case of opposition to claim assistance, under penalty.

*Obs.*—Besides the above, every Parish contains the following officers: *Overseers of the Poor*, elected from among the substantial housekeepers yearly, under the inspection of two neighbouring justices, whose duty it is to raise money for the relief of the poor, who are not able to work; and to provide work for such as are able, and cannot get employment; which duties they ought always to perform with great tenderness and humanity.

There are also *Church-wardens* for the calling of vestries, &c. and *Surveyors of the Highway*, appointed to keep the roads through it in repair, (except the turnpike-roads,) generally two of each in every parish.

51. Every City, and many Boroughs, have an independent Corporation, under which they are governed by charter from the king, with a jurisdiction within themselves, to judge in all civil and criminal matters; an appeal lying to the courts at Westminster, in civil causes, and capital ones being referred to the judges at the assizes.

52. The government of cities and boroughs differs according to their charters. Cities have a Mayor, Alderman, and burgesses, who form a Corporation, and hold a court. Boroughs have some a mayor, some two bailiffs, who, during their mayoralty, or magistracy, act as local jus-

tices of the peace. Some cities are also counties, choosing their own sheriffs.

*Obs.*—The institution of Corporations having become obsolete, and, in general, being a mere caricature of magistracy, as at Leicester and other old towns, a general reformation of them is proposed, and is expected to take place, by act of Parliament, in the present sessions.

53. The several kinds of law, in force in England, are:—

The *Civil Law*, which is founded upon the municipal law of the Roman empire, digested and formed into a code under the Emperor Justinian, about the year 533.

The *Canon Law*, which is a body of ecclesiastical laws.

The *Common Law*, or ancient British and Teutonic Laws.

And the *Statute Law*, or those laws which are enacted from time to time by the two houses of parliament, and assented to by the King.

*Obs.*—There are four species of courts, in which civil and canon laws are permitted to be used, if not contrary to the statutes and common law, viz. the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Military Courts, the Courts of Admiralty, and the Courts of the two Universities.

54. By the laws of England, the personal liberty of the people is strongly and jealously guarded, and no one can be arrested or kept in prison, except he has been committed on the oath of one or more persons, by a justice of the peace; or without some precept or commandment issued for debt out of some authorized court.

*Obs.*—While these sheets are printings, a new law is under consideration, to annul the power of a creditor to

imprison the person of his debtor, a system as mischievous to creditors as cruel to unfortunate debtors.

55. When any one is arrested for a criminal offence, the officer who arrests him is bound (by the Habeas Corpus Act) under heavy penalties, to deliver to the prisoner, or his agent, within six hours after demand, a copy of the warrant of commitment, in order that no one may be imprisoned from malice or revenge, or without knowledge of the charge against him.

56. In case such copy is denied, on complaint in writing on oath, the lord-chancellor, or any of the fifteen judges, provided it is a bailable offence; or on affidavit that a copy is denied, can award a writ of *habeas corpus* for such prisoner to be brought immediately before him; and he is obliged to discharge the party, on receiving bail.

57. If a man has been charged with an offence, before he can be put on his trial, the charge must first be examined by an impartial grand jury of 23 persons; twelve of whom, at least, must agree to find a bill of indictment, which being found, he then undergoes a public trial before twelve of his equals.

*Obs.*—The powers of a Grand Jury are most extensive, and their duties being most important, it is necessary that they be performed with the greatest care, intelligence, and impartiality. Bills ought never to be found lightly, on frivolous pretences, or imperfect evidence; and as Grand Juries only hear the evidence of the prosecutor, the case ought to be fully established, and they ought to be vigilantly on their guard against trifling, vexatious, and malicious prosecutions.

58. The Petit Jury of twelve make oath that

"they shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make, between the king, and the prisoner at the bar, according to the evidence." After they have fully heard the evidence, the prisoner's defence, and the law from the judge, the twelve must decide each for himself, and the whole must be *unanimous* in acquitting, or in condemning the prisoner.

59. The jury must be impartial and independent, or they are liable to be challenged or objected to. They should also found their verdict on *their own* judgment, deducing it from clear and positive evidence: no other duty being so sacred, and no other trust so great, as that reposed in the integrity and independence of a juryman.

*Obs.*—The duties of jurymen have been fully explained, in a popular manner, in Sir R. Phillips's late work *on the Powers and Duties of Juries*.—See also the *Appendix, for his Golden Rules.*

60. All capital crimes are comprised by the laws of England under the heads of *treason* and *felony*. The first consists in plotting, conspiring, or rising in arms against the sovereign, or counterfeiting the coin. Under the head of *felonies* are included murder, robbery, some forgeries, maiming or stabbing, house-breaking, &c. These are punished by hanging: and murderers are executed within 24 hours after sentence, unless Sunday intervene.

61. Persons guilty of robbery only, are usually transported to Australasia, for a term of years, or for life. The punishment of perjury

is by fine and imprisonment. Petty larcenies, or small thefts, are punished by whipping and imprisonment. Publishing false libels, using false weights and measures, forestalling the markets, or breaking the peace, are punished by fine or imprisonment, and sometimes by both.

*Obs.*—As Australasia is so distant from England, every transportation becomes, in fact, a transportation for life!

62. As the English people are free, and it is their duty to preserve their liberties from generation to generation; they are authorized and justified by the constitution, either individually or collectively, in petitioning the throne, and the two houses of the legislature, against all oppressions and grievances; and are also at liberty to propose the adoption of any new law, or the amendment of any old one.

63. Besides the security afforded to liberty by trial by jury, and the plan of representation in the House of Commons, every Englishman possesses the inherent right of speaking, writing, printing, and publishing the *truth* on all subjects of public interest, and in regard to the public conduct of public men; a right which always checks abuses of power, and which cannot, therefore, be too much protected by juries.

*Obs.*—This right and all others may be beneficially used, if juries do their duty; and the law has made them judges of the intention as well as the fact of publication, for the special security of the liberty of the press. Thus, when they do not agree on the malicious intention, as well as on the fact, they are authorized by law to find a general verdict of *not Guilty!*

## CHAPTER III.

### *Of the Population.*

64. The population of the British Islands, notwithstanding emigrations, is at this time above 24 millions, which is higher than that of any country in Europe, France excepted.

Of these 24 millions, London and its environs contain one million and a half, Yorkshire a million and a fifth, Lancashire one million and a third, Wales above three quarters, Scotland above two, and Ireland nearly eight millions.

65. In 1831, there were in England 13,089,338 persons of all ages.

In Wales, 805,236.

In Scotland, 2,365,807.

In Ireland, 7,773,436.

So that the population of the United Kingdom was 24,271,763 in 1831, according to returns made to parliament.

66. In 1821, the whole population was returned at 21,193,724, so that, in 10 years, if correct, there was an increase of 3,078,039.

*Obs.*—It is supposed that the former numbers were imperfect, and that each return becomes more perfect, arising from more accurate enumeration, and from decreased objections to give true numbers. The true increase is supposed to be about 2 millions, such as might double the numbers in a century, if no extra mortality took place. In general, there is a tendency to double in about 250 years. But few nations have subsisted in uniform prosperity for 250 years, hence the gross numbers of mankind have, in general, been accounted nearly the same.

67. In England, the 13,089,338 persons consist of 2,745,336 families, who occupy 2,326,022 houses and cottages.

68. In Ireland, the 7,734,365 persons consist of 1,312,032 families, and they occupy 1,142,602 houses and cottages.

*Obs.*—In England there are 141,460 farmers who employ labourers, and 95,000 small occupiers who employ none.

69. The families of the 157,000 occupiers of farms, at 6 to each, are 942,000; and the labourers, in England, are 744,407, and, for Great Britain, at least 1 million, whose families are 4 millions, in all 6 millions.

70. The coal, copper, lead, and tin mines, and the stone quarries, and iron-stone pits, employ about 120,000 labourers and assistants, and yield about twenty millions of products.

71. All other employments, as millers, bakers, brewers, artizans, artificers, shopkeepers, lawyers, &c. &c. are sustained by the preceding, or by one another.

72. Manufacturers are a class of 400,000 heads of families, making 2,400,000 men, women, and children; and, as part of their labour is exported and exchanged for foreign products, they so far add to the public resources.

73. Shopkeepers and artizans who live upon one another, and on the farmers, miners, and manufacturers amount to 320,000 heads of families, and include 2 millions of the population.

74. There are about 100,000 of the Clerical, Legal, and Medical professions, including nearly half a million in their families.

75. The army, navy, and seamen are estimated at 277,000 men, and with their families at nearly a million.

76. The aged and disabled paupers are 110,000, costing, with all other poor, about 7½ millions per annum, collected as poor-rates.

77. The proprietors of land and houses living on rents; public annuitants, supported by the interest of the public debt; and mortgagees living on interest, are about 320,000, whose families are about 1½ millions.

78. The cities and towns of the largest population are—London, which, with its suburbs, in 1831, contained 1,584,042 inhabitants, besides 50,000 visitors and seamen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dublin and suburbs | 265,316 | Birmingham, &c. | 142,201 |
| Edinburgh, &c. | 265,263 | Liverpool, &c. | 165,1[illegible] |
| Glasgow | 202,426 | Leeds, &c. | 123,393 |
| Manchester | 182,812 | Cork | 100,658 |

79. Those of the second magnitude, from 100,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, are

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bath | 38,063 | Preston | 53,112 |
| Blackburn | 27,091 | Rochdale | 26,401 |
| Bolton | 28,299 | Sheffield | 59,011 |
| Brighton | 40,633 | Stockport | 65,909 |
| Bristol, &c. | 71,106 | Whaley, &c. | 97,751 |
| Coventry | 27,070 | Worcester | 25,000 |
| Devonport | 34,883 | York | 25,359 |
| Exeter | 28,201 | Aberdeen | 57,029 |
| Hull | 32,958 | Dundee | 45,355 |
| Leicester | 39,306 | Greenock | 27,571 |
| Newcastle & Gateshead | 57,937 | Leith | 25,855 |
| Norwich | 61,110 | Paisley | 31,460 |
| Nottingham | 50,680 | Belfast | 37,277 |
| Oldham | 67,579 | Galway | 27,775 |
| Plymouth | 31,080 | Limerick | 59,045 |
| Portsea | 42,306 | Waterford | 28,679 |

80. Those of the third degree, between 25 and 12,000, are

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bilston | 14,192 | Oxford | 20,434 |
| Bishop's Wearmouth | 14,895 | Reading | 15,595 |
| Bradford | 23,233 | Sculcoats | 13,408 |
| Burslem | 12,714 | Shrewsbury | 23,422 |
| Bury, Lanc | 15,086 | Southampton | 19,324 |
| Cambridge | 20,006 | Sunderland | 17,060 |
| Chatham | 17,430 | Swansea | 13,694 |
| Cheltenham | 22,942 | Tipton | 14,951 |
| Chester | 21,313 | Wakefield | 12,232 |
| Colchester | 16,167 | Walsal | 15,066 |
| Croydon | 12,447 | Warrington | 16,018 |
| Derby | 23,607 | Wigan | 20,774 |
| Dudley | 23,043 | Wolverhampton | 24,732 |
| Frome | 12,240 | Woolwich | 17,661 |
| Gosport | 12,637 | Yarmouth | 18,040 |
| Halifax | 15,382 | SCOTLAND. | |
| Huddersfield | 19,035 | Dumferline | 17,068 |
| Hunslet | 12,074 | Falkirk | 12,743 |
| Ipswich | 20,454 | Inverness | 14,324 |
| Kidderminster | 14,981 | Kilmarnock | 18,093 |
| Lancaster | 12,613 | Montrose | 12,055 |
| Lynn | 13,370 | Perth | 20,016 |
| Macclesfield | 23,129 | IRELAND. | |
| Maidstone | 15,387 | Clonmell | 15,290 |
| Merthyr | 22,083 | Kilkenny | 23,230 |
| Northampton | 15,351 | Londonderry | 16,970 |

81. The immense population of these great towns, and all the population of this industrious nation, have been the object of special returns to an enlightened parliament, and it appears that, in the great classes of employment, the numbers were as under, in Great Britain, in 1831:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 133,243 | Shoemakers. | 61,231 | Publicans. |
| 103,247 | Carpenters. | 58,142 | Blacksmiths. |
| 74,054 | Tailors. | 49,155 | Masons. |

49,100 General shopkeepers
35,218 Butchers.
29,593 Bricklayers.
27,942 Bakers.
22,147 Grocers.
21,774 Cabinet makers
19,950 Wheelwrights.
19,796 Millers.
18,859 Carriers.
15,653 House Painters.
13,884 Shipwrights.
13,601 Linen-drapers.
13,246 Coopers.
12,000 Plumbers & Glaziers
With other trades and employments in proportion.

82. Bankers and professional men in England, in 1831, were 179,983; those without occupation were 189,389; of males, above 20, there were 314,106 in manufactures, and 980,750 in agriculture.

83. The number of female servants in England was, in 1831, 518,705; and of male servants, under 20, 30,777; the number of poor employed to repair roads was 51,705; the farming labourers are 744,407.

84. SCOTLAND had a population of 2,365,930 in 1831; of whom, 130,699 families were agricultural, 190,264 traders and manufacturers, and 126,997 professional or idlers.

85. In IRELAND, in 1831, of 7,767,401 persons, in 1,385,066 families, 884,339 are engaged in rural employments, 249,359 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 251,368 as profession or proprietors. There were 20 females to 19 males.

## CHAPTER IV.

### *Of the Climate, Natural Phenomena, and Face of the Country.*

86. The British Islands are in the Temperate Zone, and, owing to their being surrounded by the sea, which equalizes the temperature quicker than land, they are less exposed to periodical extremes of heat and cold, than other countries in the same latitudes.

*Obs.*—For example, Great Britain is in the latitude of Hudson's Bay and Kamtschatka, and of the southern shores of the Baltic, yet how different the climate! Nor is it more southward than Newfoundland and Canada, which are nearly uninhabitable from cold, and are covered with five or six feet of snow from November till March; whereas, in Britain, snow does not average 20 days per annum, nor severe frost more than 25 days.

87. In climate, England, as an insular country, is subject to much rain, but exempt from extreme heat or cold. It is less humid than Ireland, which is the first land to intercept the vapours of the Atlantic, but is less dry than Holland and Germany. The rain, per annum, in the western counties, is 40 inches per annum, but in the eastern but 24 inches.

88. The moderate heat and frequent rains preserve, through the year, that verdant pasture, and those green lawns, which the continent enjoys only in maritime districts; in salubrity,

no country exhibits a greater number of examples of longevity, exceeding 90 and 100.

89. During the six winter months, from November to April, the mean temperature of the central parts of England is between 42° and 43° of Fahrenheit. In December, January, and February it is below 30°: In July and August, often from 65° to 70°.

*Obs.*—The average between the Tropics is 80°, and it often ascends to 110°, while in the Frigid Zone the mercury sometimes becomes solid, or falls to 72° below the Freezing Point.

90. The mean annual temperature of the central part of England is about 50°. Summer heat seldom exceeds 80°, and the cold of December and January is rarely below 20°. In Devonshire and Cornwall, the winter temperature is 4° and 5° higher than in London.

*Obs.*—Oats are sown between March 2 and April 10 in Surrey. Hay and clover is mowed between June 3 and July 10, and Harvest finished between August 10 and October 10, according to season. In the Northern counties a month later.

91. The prevalent winds in England are west and south-west. Outward-bound merchantmen are often detained for weeks by the want of a north or east wind, but it rarely happens that homeward-bound ships are kept beating in the Channel by the want of westerly breezes. In the winter of 1833-4, westerly winds were constant for above 4 months.

*Obs.*—The westerly winds are to the eastern as 5 to 2, and the southern to the northern as 3 to 2. The direction of the winds, on an average of ten years, as taken from

the register kept by the Royal Society, is as follows.—South-west 112 days; North-east 58; North-west 50; West 53; South-east 32; East 26; South 18; and North 12.

92. ENGLAND is, in general, a level country. Westmoreland, Cumberland, and parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire are mountainous, but other counties present a succession of only picturesque eminences.

*Obs.* 1.—Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and part of the East Riding of Yorkshire are level, consisting of fens apparently gained in remote ages from the sea.

2.—The principal ridges of hills are the Cheviot, in Northumberland; the Wolds, in Yorkshire; the Peak, in Derbyshire; the Malvern, in Worcestershire; and the Mendip, in Somersetshire.

93. The MOUNTAINS of the British Islands are inconsiderable: the principal are in Scotland and Wales; Bennevis, in Scotland, being 4,400 feet high, and Snowdon, in Wales, 3,600 feet. In England, Skiddaw is 3,600 feet, Saddleback 3,100, Cheviot 2,700, Ingleborough 2,015 feet, and the Wrekin 1,400 feet.

94. In Wales, the country is mountainous throughout, and some of the hills, in particular Snowdon and Cader Idris, are 3600 above the level of the sea.

*Obs.* 1.—The following are the heights of the principal hills of England and Wales, in feet:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malvern | 1,350 | Wharnside | 2,500 |
| Wrekin | 1,450. | Saddleback | 3,000 |
| Penmanmawr | 1,460 | Skiddaw | 3,280 |
| Ingleborough | 2,015 | Snowdon | 3,500 |

Mole-hills, when compared with the Alps or Andes of 12 and 24,000 feet.

2.—Scotland, in the north-west, is still more mountainous

than Wales, having 6 or 7 hills from 4,000 to 5,000 feet high. Ireland has few very high hills, and those in the western counties.

95. The sea-coast of England, in Cornwall, in Kent, and parts of Sussex, in part of Norfolk, and in Wales, is steep and elevated; and in other parts is low, sandy, or marshy. In Kent and Sussex the chalk-cliffs are a peculiarity.

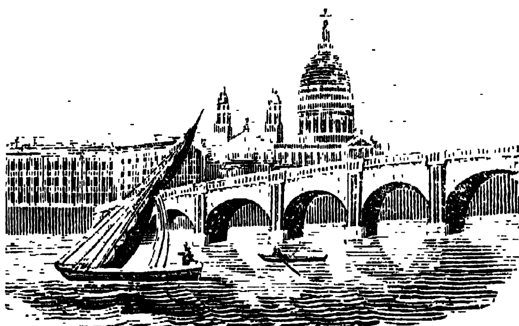
*Obs.*—The great *promontories* of the sea-coast are—Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire; the North and South Forelands, and the Cliffs of Dover, in Kent; Beachey Head, and Seaford Cliffs, in Sussex; the Isle of Wight; the Lizard, and the Land's End.

96. The principal LAKES in England and Wales are Derwentwater and Ullswater, in Cumberland; Windermere and Coniston, in Westmoreland; Whittlesea, in Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire; and Bala, in Merionethshire.

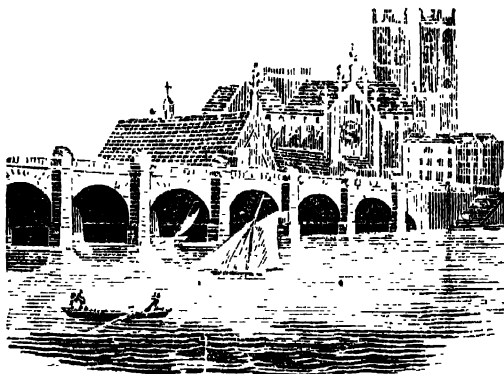
97. In Scotland, the LAKES or lochs are Tay, Lomond, and Ness; and in Ireland are the great loughs of Erne, Neath, Killarney, and Corrib.

98. The principal RIVERS in England are the *Thames*, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs by London into the sea, between Kent and Essex; the *Severn*, which rises in North Wales, and runs by Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and Bristol, into the sea; and the *Humber*, into which runs the large rivers of the Trent and the Ouse.

*Obs.*—The Thames is navigable for more than 120 miles, and in the approach to London, considering the quantity of shipping, the thickening population, from the high state of improvement, is without parallel. The *Severn*, in quantity of fresh water, is superior to the Thames, and



*Blackfriars Bridge.*



*Westminster Bridge.*

waters the west between Wales. The *Trent* rises in Staffordshire, and falls into the Humber. The *Mersey*, as an arm of the sea, affords a capacious inlet to the trade of Liverpool. The *Tyne* has Newcastle on its banks, and Shields near its mouth.

99. The other RIVERS are the Medway in Kent; the Dee, in Cheshire; the Mersey, between Cheshire and Lancashire; the Wye, in Herefordshire; the Towey, in Carmarthenshire; the Exe, in Devonshire; the Southampton River; the Nen, in Northamptonshire; the Soar, in Leicestershire; the Avons, near Bath and in Warwickshire; and the Tyne, the Tees, and the Tweed, in Northumberland.

100. In Scotland are the Forth, the Tay, the Spey, the Dee, and the Clyde. In Ireland, the magnificent Shannon, the Bann, the Boyne, and the Liffy.

101. For purposes of inland communication, the United Kingdom has of late years been covered with Canals; and rivers have chiefly been used for feeding them with water. We may make a voyage from London into almost every county of England, without going on shore.

102. In Ireland are the Canals of Newry, and of Lisburn; the Royal Canal, and the Grand Canal, intended to join the bay of Dublin to the Shannon.

*Obs.*—Nearly fifty other canals exist, of less extent, in the United Kingdom; and among others, of great business, but of short lengths, may be named the Duke of Bridgewater's, near Manchester; the Birmingham, the Coventry, &c. Other canals and similar works are planning in every part of the Empire.

103. Next to canals and railways, as general internal improvements, may be named *Roads* and *Enclosures.* The *M'Adamized Roads* of England are in better condition than any in Europe, and are kept in repair by means of tolls collected on them. In like manner, nearly the whole country has, within a century, been enclosed with live-fences, and is warmer, and more like a garden than other countries in the same latitude.

104. Railways, or iron-roads with grooves for wheels of carriages impelled by steam-engines, have lately been introduced with an effect of speed, power, and economy, beyond all anticipation. One engine effects the transit of 50 or 100 tons, at the rate of 20 or 25 miles an hour.

*Obs.*—We also have steam-carriages, for ordinary roads, of great power and speed.

105. The character of the parts of England is derived from its coal-fields. Metals, steam-engines, and machinery cannot be worked without coals, and the line of coals from the north-west of Leicestershire to Scotland, and west to the Irish sea determines the seat of manufactures.

106. The eastern half of England, to the south of Yorkshire, contains no mines either of coal or of metal; and these valuable treasures are found only in the uneven districts of the north and west, viz. in Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Devon, and Cornwall.

107. The coal districts also abound in iron-

stone and lime, and Cornwall in copper and tin. It is coal which has created and sustained Sheffield, Leeds, all the West-Riding, Manchester, Blackburn, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c., while it is the want of coal which obstructs the success of manufactures to the east of a line drawn from Oxford to York, and south of the line of the Thames.

108. In the substance of the soil itself, a remarkable division takes place: the eastern side of England has extensive chalky districts, which are bounded by a line running nearly north and south, from the western side of Sussex to the east side of Yorkshire. While to the west of that line are found free-stone, schistus, granite, slate, iron-stone, coals, and other valuable minerals, but no chalk.

*Obs.*—Soils consist of silica, lime, alumina, magnesia, oxides of iron, and animal and vegetable remains; and on the union depends fertility, for too great an excess of one renders soil barren. Bulbous and tap roots grow where sand predominates; but fibrous roots require more clay and firmer substances.

109. The soil of England is greatly superior to that of Scotland, and it is better than that of Ireland, fertile as the latter naturally is; it bears even a comparison with the soil of France, though not equal to that of the Netherlands.

*Obs.*—Soils are divided into clay, clayey loams, rich loams, sandy loams, sand, peat-earth, chalk, and gravel; and in grass; each sustains particular kinds best; but in the rotation of crops each requires different succession, and demands different kinds of manure and treatment.

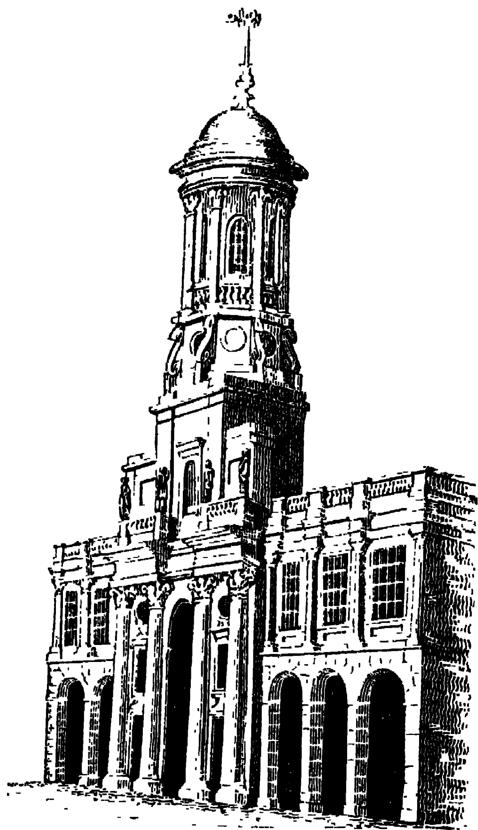
## CHAPTER V.

### *Productions, Manufactures, Commerce, and Wealth.*

110. All the Arts of Civilization are carried, in Britain, to the highest degree of perfection, and there is no country where the same proportions of the whole population are so well fed, clothed, and lodged. There are great inequalities of wealth, but the humane provisions of the poor laws prevent extreme want in the most indigent classes.

*Obs.*—The interests of all industry, and the happiness of the people have, for some years past, been thwarted by a school of Scottish Theorists, called Political Economists. Without any regard to the comforts of individuals, or whole classes, they direct their measures by general calculations, and abstract principles often specious, but inapplicable to the passions of mankind, the condition of society, and the limited means of the individuals whom they affect, and also with little or no regard to other operative circumstances. They regard capital, or the accumulation of wealth, in few hands as a blessing, and the power of the rich to get richer, by making the poor abject slaves, as the highest public advantage! Such pernicious doctrines, being favored by that wealth and power which they promote, have been productive of unspeakable miseries, and have counteracted many other social advantages of the United Kingdom.

111. The sources of personal wealth are—rents of land and houses, interest of mortgages, or low interest of public debt; profits of agri-



*Royal Exchange.*

culture, profits of manufacturing, profits of home trade, profits of foreign trade, and wages of manual and personal labour.

*Obs.* 1.—Wealth is a relative idea; a cotter, in England, would be the richest man in any savage country. It depends, therefore, on the power of purchasing the labour of others, and means of enjoyment. But price or power depends on the quantity of currency. Thus, if one million, a shilling may purchase a day's labour and subsistence, but if twenty millions, then 20*s.* ought to be the rate of labour and subsistence.

2.—National Wealth is made up of the incomes and properties of all the families that compose the nation. It is usually measured by the amounts which governments can collect in taxes, and they are weak or strong accordingly. —Oppression from taxes arises as soon as they exceed a fifth or a fourth of the aggregate incomes of all the people, which incomes resolve themselves into the total of the products of land and foreign trade.

112. The native products of England, wrought in a thousand desirable forms, are iron, copper, tin, lead, wool, and pottery clay. The iron and coal, and iron, according to Marshall, employ 665,000 persons. Copper, tin, &c. 300,000; wool, in cloth, hosiery, blankets, and stuffs, about 800,000; and pottery about 50,000.

113. Machinery gives us vast power, and multiplies manual labour as 10 to 1. Hence 1,200,000, connected with steam-power, produce as much as 12 millions could produce without machinery, and give a balance of 45 millions of imports from other nations, by exchanges for their produce.

114. Under the property-tax of 1812, the following were the returned amounts of each

description of property in Great Britain, and the proportions may be supposed to be still nearly the same; but the amounts may be presumed to have been a third higher than was returned for assessment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Land ................... | £37,666,347 |
| Houses................. | 15,534,499 |
| Tithes ................. | 2,583,687 |
| Quarries, (profits) ...... | 65,598 |
| Mines (do.) ........ | 465,436 |
| Iron Works, (treble now) | 379,748 |
| Fines and Manors....... | 261,735 |
| Trading Incomes, (London 15 millions) | 34,383,633 |

In the assessments of other rates, the land to the houses pays as 48 to 19.

115. In 1814-15, the returns made to the property-tax, of annual property above certain amounts, was 90 millions in England and Wales. Lower amounts, not required to be returned, were probably 30 millions, and a third would be concealed; hence the whole was then about 160 millions.

116. Scotland might be taken at one-fifth, and Ireland at a fourth, or 72 millions more, which would be 232 millions. But the diminution of the currency, since that time, has probably reduced it a third, so that the annual proceeds of our whole national property does not, in 1834, exceed 160 millions.

117. In the returns of rents of land under the property-taxes, the average of England and

Wales was 15*s.* 10½*d.* per acre on 37 millions of acres. The highest averages were 38*s.* 9*d.* in Middlesex, 27*s.* 3½*d.* in Leicestershire, and 25*s.* 5*d.* in Somersetshire. Other counties depended on their breadths of waste land.

118. The number of cultivated acres, in England and Wales, is 26,500,000, and in Scotland 5,343,000, making 31,843,000, among 154,000 farms, or 206 acres to a farm on the average.

119. In England and Wales there are 10,125,000 acres of uncultivated land, and, in Scotland 13,900,000, incapable of cultivation, worth 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre per annum.

120. In England and Wales there are about 10,661,000 acres in crops and tillage, and about 15,869,000 in pasture or grass.

*Obs.*—The portion of England and Wales, incapable of cultivation, is 4,361,000 acres. The cultivated is 28,749,000 acres, and that not cultivated, but capable, is 3,984,000 acres, according to other authorities.

121. In England and Wales there are, in waste, but capable of cultivation, nearly 4 millions of acres. In Scotland other 5, and in Ireland as many. These 14 millions would, of course, form a million, or half a million of independent farms, and supercede the poor-rates, except for age and infancy.

122. The tillage and pasture of England are now as 975 to 1369, and the woods and waste as 880. In Wales, the tillage, pasture, and waste are as 19, 22, and 13. The estimated proportion of tillage and pasturage of the 40 English counties, in 1821, was as 168 pasture

to 111 tillage. In Wales, the tillage to the pasture was taken as one to three.

123. The land is under cultivation, in England and Wales, in the following proportions:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat - - - | Acres | 4,500,000 |
| Barley and rye - - - | | 1,500,000 |
| Oats and beans - - | | 3,000,000 |
| Clover and grass is - - | | 1,250,000 |
| Turnips, potatoes, and cabbages | | 1,200,000 |
| Fallow - - - - | | 2,000,000 |
| Hop-grounds - - - | | 40,000 |
| Nursery-grounds - - - | | 12,000 |
| Fruit and kitchen-gardens - | | 44,000 |
| Pleasure-grounds - - | | 26,000 |
| Grazing-land - - - | | 13,000,000 |
| Hedgerows and woods - | | 1,600,000 |
| Roads, water, &c. - - | | 1,300,000 |
| | Total.... | .29,472,000 |

124. The soil of Norfolk and Suffolk is particularly adapted to barley; Lincolnshire and the adjacent counties for oats; Leicestershire and Cheshire for grazing; Herefordshire is famous for its orchards; while Kent, Surrey, and Worcestershire are celebrated for hops. Wheat thrives everywhere.

125. An average crop of *wheat* is 3 quarters to the acre, and the whole produce between 11 and 12 millions of quarters. *Barley* yields 4 to an acre, and about 3½ millions quarters, and *Oats* 4½, and 13,600,000 quarters; all grain being about 28½ millions of quarters.

*Obs.* 1.—A bushel of good wheat weighs about 58 lbs., but in good seasons from 60 to 64 lbs., and it yields 42

lbs. flour for standard wheaten bread, or 46½ lbs. for household bread.

2.—In the spring of 1834 wheat averaged 47*s*. 4*d*. per quarter, duty on import 39*s*. 8*d*. Barley 27*s*., duty 21*s*. 4*d*. Oats 18*s*, duty 19*s*. 9*d*. Beans 31*s*., duty 22*s*. 9*d*. and Peas 34*s*. 7*d*., duty 18*s*. Hay from 3*l*. 10*s*. to 4*l*. per load, and Straw 1*l*. 15*s*.

3.—Jacob estimates the annual consumption of wheat at 12 millions of quarters, and of other grain and pulse at 36 millions, which, per day, is 36,000 of wheat, and 108,000 of other grain.

126. About 2½ millions of acres, in roots and grass-seed, produce 5*l*. per acre, so that the lands in *tillage* yield about 70 millions of produce, at the prices of 1833.

127. There are, on *pasture* lands, about 4½ millions of cattle, 26 millions of sheep and lambs, which yield 385,000 packs of wool, of 240 lbs. There are also 1½ million of horses of all kinds.

128. In the United Kingdom, there are above 40 millions of acres in cultivation, which yield an average rental of 25*s*., or 50 millions of pounds for rents to the proprietors of the land, and are worth 30 years' purchase.

*Obs.*—Land, near large towns, lets from 3 to 5 guineas per acre, and much good land at 2 guineas; but extensive tracts often let at 5*s*., 7*s*., or 10*s*. The average, therefore, does not exceed 25*s*.

129. The farms in England that employ labourers are 141,460, and those small concerns which employ no labourers are 94,883.

*Obs.*—In England and Wales, the tillage is to the pasturage as 10 millions to 16 millions, and the unproductive land is above 10 millions. Then, as 130,762 farm-houses

were exempt from house-tax, we may estimate the true number of farms at 141,460, which, on 25 millions of acres, gives the high average of 175 acres of cultivated land to each farm, and fully explains the difficulties of the agricultural population. If the number of farms were doubled, twice as many families would live in comfort on the land, and the marketable produce be greater.

130. Dairy produce, in milk, butter, and cheese, yield about 10 millions pounds worth. Poultry and eggs 1 million, and swine nearly another million. The total of all agricultural produce, in England and Wales, is about 132 millions.

*Obs.* 1.—An acre, in provisions for cattle, yields from 9 to 10,000 lbs. of vetches and cinque-foil, 7,000 lbs. of grass, and 4,000 of hay. In England, an acre, in various produce for man, yields, in lbs. of food per annum, nearly as under :—

| | Per Ann. | Per Day. |
|---|---|---|
| MangleWurzel | 22,000.. | 60 |
| Parsnips .... | 11,000.. | 30 |
| Cabbages ..... | 10,700.. | 30 |
| Turnips ...... | 8,240.. | 25 |
| Potatoes...... | 8,000.. | 24 |
| Apples ...... | 7,500.. | 24 |
| Carrots ...... | 7,000.. | 21 |
| Pears ........ | 5,000.. | 15½ |
| Onions ....... | 2,800.. | 7½ |
| Beans and Peas | 2,000.. | 5½ |
| Oats ......... | 1,840.. | 5 |

| | Per Ann. | Per Day. |
|---|---|---|
| Plums, Cherries, &c. | 2,000.. | 5½ |
| Barley........ | 1,600.. | 4½ |
| Wheat ....... | 1,250.. | 3⅓ |
| Mutton, (Middleton).... | 224.. | ⅗ |
| Beef.......... | 186.. | ½ |
| Milk ........ | 2,900.. | 7½ |
| Butter ....... | 300.. | ⅚ |
| Cheese ...... | 200.. | 4/7 |
| Other articles in proportion. | | |

2.—Without pork, fish, poultry, and game, there would be a speedy famine, as to animal food in a country so enormous as England. Certain roots, as potatoes, carrots, parsnips, beet, turnips, &c. average above 10 tons per acre, or 64 pounds of nourishing food per day, and grain and pulse average their 10 pounds per day from every acre. The catholic fast-days were politic as well as religious observances.

131. Taking the rental of land at 45 millions,

less 10 per cent., and the produce at 4 times the net rent, the value of the annual produce of the soil is about 160 millions. To this may be added 20. for mineral products, and then 180 millions is the annual value of our soil, in growth and minerals.

132. Between 1760 and 1833, acts have been passed for enclosing nearly 6 millions of acres, by which their produce has been quadrupled. Blythe and Tull were the finest promoters of the rotation of crops, by which green and grain crops are alternated, and turnips substituted for fallows on light lands, and beans on clayey soils.

133. The rent of all tillage land is usually taken at a fifth of the produce, and of pasture at a fourth. Hence, the rents are nearly 30 millions, or, on the average, about 22*s*. per acre, 10 or 11 times more than at the revolution.

134. The capital required by farmers to stock and crop their land, is about 7*l*. per acre, or, for England and Wales, about 200 millions. Rents are higher where there is no tythe, and, in Scotland, still higher where there is no poor-rates.

*⁎* Besides all this native produce, vast quantities of cheese and butter are brought from Holland, and of eggs and poultry from France, and we received from Ireland, into Liverpool only, in 1831 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cows, 90,715 | Bacon, 13,090 bales |
| Horses, 296 | Pork, 15,000 barrels |
| Sheep, 134,762 | Beef, 6,391 tierces, & 1,189 barrels |
| Pigs, 156,001 | Hams & Tongues, 500 hhds. |
| Calves, 1,196 | Butter, 300,000 firkins |
| Lambs, 25,725 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Lard, 5,000 firkins | Beans, 8,452 |
| Wheat, 277,060 qrs. | Peas, 1724 |
| Oats, 380,679 ditto | Meal, 149,815 loads |
| Barley, 21,328 ditto | Flour, 93,154 sacks |

And as much more to Bristol, London, and other ports.

135. The Coal-Pits of Great Britain yield, annually, 17 millions of tons, of which a fourth is from Northumberland, &c. and a fourth from Wales. The value, at the Pit's mouth, is from 3 to 4 millions.

136. The Copper-Mines of Cornwall and Wales yield 293,700 cwts. of copper, worth 1½ millions pounds sterling; the Tin-Mines 81,600 cwts., worth a third of a million. The lead is worth another third.

137. Iron is a vast product, exceeding 700,000 tons, nearly half of which are smelted in South Wales, and a third in Staffordshire. 120,000 tons are exported in rough or finished manufactures, and the rest used at home.

*Obs.*—Iron is one of the sources of national wealth, and the value of the exports is nearly 3 millions per annum. 1½ million is in 13,500 tons of hardware goods, besides 12,000 tons of wrought-iron, about 800 of steel, and 9,000 of castings. But in this staple article there has, in 16 years, been a fall in prices, in the average proportion of 38 to 21.

138. In fine, the *coal* mines of England and Wales yield 17 millions of tons for manufactures and domestic use, worth 6*s*. at the Pit's mouth; the *iron* works, at 270 furnaces, about 700,000 tons of iron, worth 6*l*.; the *copper* mines 14,000 tons, worth 95*l*.; the *tin* mines 4,500 tons; *lead* mines 14,000 tons, and Brine-springs and rock-salt 410,000, worth 15*l*.

*Obs.*—These several products of the earth, adding for quarries, make from 13 to 14 millions of annual produce in their unwrought state, and may be added to the 160 millions of agricultural products.

139. The exports of iron, and iron and steel manufactures, are about 5¼ millions, and we import about 15,000 tons of Swedish iron, and some copper and tin, clearing a profit of 5 millions, over and above the home consumption.

140. COTTON is become the great staple of our manufacturing system, the imports of cotton wool being about 300 millions of lbs., and the exports about 30. In a manufactured state, 65 millions of pounds are exported as twist and yarn, and 430 millions of yards as muslins and calicoes ; besides lace, hosiery, &c. worth above a million.

141. The exports of cotton manufactures, by the yard, are about 12¼ millions in value, of thread 4 millions, and of other articles 1¼ millions, in all 17½ millions; and we import 300 millions of lbs. at 10*d.*, worth 12½ millions, yielding a profit of 5 millions, besides the home consumption.

142. SHEEP'S-WOOL is another great staple, and for flannel, blankets, carpets, and hosiery, immense quantities of British wool are made up ; but for fine and superfine cloth, kerseymeres, &c. about 30 millions pounds of Saxony wool are imported, at 3*s.* per pound.

143. The total value of the woollen cloth exported is about 5,100,000*l.*, and there are another million's worth exported, as wool, yarn, hosiery, &c.

*Obs.*—There are 30 millions of sheep in the United Kingdom, yielding 160 millions pounds of wool.

144. FLAX and HEMP are another staple, and we import about a million and a half of pounds of flax, &c. and export $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions worth of linens, threads, tapes, &c.

145. SILK is another staple, of which nearly 5 millions of pounds of raw thrown silk are annually imported, and nearly 700,000*l.* value of silken manufactures re-exported.

146. In 1833, of the 36 millions of exports, cotton goods were $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions, woollen $5\frac{1}{2}$, hardware and iron $2\frac{1}{2}$, and linen $1\frac{2}{3}$ millions.

147. On silk goods we export about 600,000*l.* worth, and import $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of lbs. of raw silk.

148. The foreign product of cotton, according to Marshall, employs about 1,300,000, the silk branches 125,000, and the linen 250,000 number, which include two-thirds children, and the other third adults.

*Obs.* 1.—The total number may be taken at 3,600,000, two-thirds of which being children, chiefly of parents employed in the same factories, leaves 1,200,000 adults of both sexes, of whom a large proportion have families; Marshall estimates the manufacturers and miners at 520,000 families, or 1 in 6 of all the families in Great Britain.

2.—The prosperity of the country greatly depends on the wages of labour of the 3,600,000 operatives, that is, on the price to be obtained for their productions. They can consume only as they earn. Sixpence per day, more or less, is 90,000*l.* per day, and for 310 working days is 27,900,000*l.*, which, spent in necessaries, renders farming and other industry prosperous. Of late years the reduction of wages has been from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, and hence the low price of corn, and the general diminution

of prosperity. If the 1,300,000 families who live by industry in Great Britain earn 8s. a week less, it reduces all expenditure 52 millions in a year.

149. In 1831, no less than 19,450 trading vessels belonged to the United Kingdom, besides 4,792 to British Colonies, averaging 106 tons each, and employing 158,422 seamen.

*Obs.*—Of these ships, 13,178 cleared outwards from Great Britain, and 13,748 entered inwards; besides Ireland, and 5,768 foreigners outwards, and 5,910 inwards. Ireland alone also entered inwards 14,500; and cleared outwards 9,801.

150. In 1832, England and Wales had 14,281 ships, averaging 125 tons; Scotland 3,214 of 90 tons; Ireland 1,447 of 74 tons; the West Indies and Canadas 4,792 of 78 tons; Guernsey, &c. 508 of 62 tons. In all, 24,242, (2,581,964 tons,) averaging 104 tons.

*Obs.*—In 1788, the total was but 13,227 ships, and 1,362,590 tons; and, in 1832, in 44 years, it had nearly doubled.

151. The number of vessels owned and registered at the chief ports, was, in 1832, as under:

| ENGLAND. | Ships. | Average size. |
|---|---|---|
| London | 2,267 | 250 |
| Newcastle | 1,048 | 212 |
| Liverpool | 806 | 195 |
| Sunderland | 696 | 194 |
| Yarmouth | 577 | 75 |
| Hull | 561 | 140 |
| Whitehaven | 481 | 140 |
| Dartmouth | 367 | 66 |
| Bristol | 313 | 164 |
| Plymouth | 298 | 80 |

| WALES. | Ships. | Average size. |
|---|---|---|
| Beaumaris | 399 | 54 |
| Cardigan | 292 | 54 |
| SCOTLAND. | | |
| Aberdeen | 346 | 124 |
| Dundee | 327 | 115 |
| Greenock | 357 | 96 |
| IRELAND. | | |
| Cork | 265 | 102 |
| Dublin | 314 | 72 |
| Belfast | 255 | 105 |

152. Of the whole tonnage, 2,580,000—the coal trade employs 350,000, Canada, &c. 300,000, the West Indies 200,000, the Baltic 175,000—in fact, all in foreign trade are 1¼ million tons. The rest are coasters, &c.

153. The shipping engaged in various branches of trade are—2,199 with the Norman Islands, 1,709 with Canada, &c., 1,661 with Russia, 1,156 with Holland, &c., 1,367 with France, 1,000 with Germany, 1,000 with the West Indies, 250 with the East Indies, and 250 with South America.

*Obs.*—A large steam-vessel, 180 feet by 53, in April, 1834, came round from Dundee to the Tower in 38½ hours, a sailing voyage often of as many days. The coasting trade is expected to be soon performed entirely by steam-vessels Another steam-vessel lately sailed in freight from Liverpool to the Mediterranean; and another has performed a voyage from Bombay to Suez.

154. The chief harbours of England are Portsmouth, Plymouth, Milford Haven, Torbay, Bristol, Liverpool, the Thames, Medway, Humber, and other rivers.

155. The whole of the exports from Great Britain, in 1833, in native produce and manufactures, were 36 millions; and the exports of foreign and colonial products, which had been previously imported, were in value 11 millions, together 47 millions; while the whole imports were 42¼, being a balance, in favor, of 4¾ millions, besides the home consumption.

*Obs.*—By a valuation called *official*, which is purely hypothetical, the exports, for 1832-3, of home produce, were estimated as 65,026,703*l.*, and the colonial re-exports at 11,047,870*l.*, above double the true value, but serving for comparison of quantity.

156. The principal countries, for our exports of 37 millions value, are—the United States 9 millions; India, &c. 5 millions; West Indies 2½; Canadas, &c. 2; Germany 3½; Italy 2½; Holland, &c. 2; Russia 1¼; Spain and Portugal 1½.

157. As evidence of the luxury and enjoyments of the people, we import and consume 30 millions pounds of tea; 23 millions pounds of coffee; nearly 4 million cwts. of sugar; 6¼ millions of gallons of various wines; 5 millions of gallons of rum, brandy, and hollands; and 20 millions pounds of tobacco.

158. Of other articles we import, for use, 2 millions pounds of bristles; 2 millions quarters of grain, and 1 of flour; 2 millions pounds of gums; 2½ millions pounds of indigo; 330,000 chests of oranges; 2 millions gallons of olive-oil; 2½ millions pounds of pepper and spices; and 3 millions bushels of seeds.

159. In Value, the chief imports, in 1832, were as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tea . . . . . . . . | £3,164,893 |
| Sugar . . . . . . . | 6,935,986 |
| Coffee . . . . . . . | 2,649,008 |
| Raw Cotton . . . . | 9,516,087 |
| Silk . . . . . . . . . | 2,314,731 |
| Grain . . . . . . . | 4,671.354 |
| Flax . . . . . . . . . | 1,313,442 |
| Tallow . . . . . . . | 1,062,235 |

160. The official value of all the *Imports* for 1831-2 was, for the United Kingdom, 49,713,889*l.* And the amounts re-exported were 10,729,943*l.* giving as the net home-consumption 38,983,946*l.* The whole of the *Exports* for the same year were 37,164,372*l.* in declared value.

*Obs.*—The Sugar imported in 1832 was—

West India ......3,784,244
Mauritius ...... 541,770
East India ...... 175,252
Foreign ........ 366,482

The Rum imported was 4,753,789 gallons.

161. Of the Goods imported there were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton Wool about.. | 300,000,000 lbs. |
| Sugar ............ | 4,856,003 cwts. |
| Tea .............. | 30,544,000 lbs. |
| Silk .............. | 3,850,000 do. |
| Wool ............. | 21,526,000 do. |
| Coffee ............ | 39,000,000 do. |
| Wine, Port ........ | 2,841,000 gals. |
| Ditto, French ...... | 2,405,000 do. |
| Rum............... | 6,938,000 do. |
| Brandy............ | 1,994,000 do. |
| Tobacco .......... | 22,400,000 lbs. |
| Pepper ............ | 2,016,000 do. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tallow ............ | 1,178,000 cwts. |
| Flax & Linseed .... | 2,052,000 bushels. |
| Indigo ............ | 6,784,000 lbs. |
| Çocoa-nuts ........ | 3,209,000 do. |
| Molasses .......... | 394,000 cwts. |

162. The Imports are about 1-3d from Europe, 1-30th from Africa, 1-6th from Asia, and the rest from North and South America and the West Indies.

163. The Exports are nearly half to Europe, 1-8th to Africa and Asia, and the rest 3-8ths to America and West Indies. The United States, Germany, Holland, Italy, and the East Indies are the chief receivers.

164. In fine, England exports to all countries woollen cloths, hardware, trinkets and toys, cutlery, cottons, muslins and calicoes, silk goods, cheese, coals, porter, flannels, carpets, furniture, paper, glass, leather, lace, stockings, hats, iron, tin, bricks, pottery, watches, books, prints, and musical and mathematical instruments.

165. Scotland exports little natural produce, but manufactures cottons, silks, linens, and some woollens. Wales manufactures less, but exports largely its natural production of coals, iron, copper, and cheese.

166. Ireland exports linens, corn, salted provisions, butter, and tallow; and manufactures cottons and woollens in common with England and Scotland, although in an inferior degree. She excelled both countries, till lately, in her

linens, poplins, and tabinets, for which Dublin has been long famous.

167. The leading principle of British commerce is to import none but raw materials, and export none but manufactures, reserving at home the value of the labour. Thus, we import a pound of raw cotton at 1*s.* and export it in muslin at 20*s.*, thereby drawing to ourselves the value of the labour.

168. The colonies of Britain in the East and West Indies give her the monopoly of the rare productions of those countries, and enable her to export them to all other countries, in conjunction with the staple commodities of her own soil, and the produce of her manufactures.

169. In 1832 there were consumed, in England and Wales, 12 millions of gallons of Spirits, or 4 to every family, of which 1½ was Brandy, 3¼ Rum and Hollands, and 7¼ Gin, &c.

170. Four millions quarters of malt are charged with duty per annum, from which are produced about 7 millions of barrels of strong Beer, and 1½ of weaker Beer.

171. England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland have above 4 millions of houses, or nearly 6 to a house on the average.

172. Of the 2,326,022 houses in England, only 194,687 are assessed to the House Duty, or rated at £20 per annum, and of these 106,000 are in London, and 15,000 in Lancashire.

*Obs.*—Of the same houses, only 134,122 are rated to the Window Duty at 8 windows and upwards, and of these 30,000 are in London.

173. There are, in Great Britain, 139,806 farm-houses, occupied by tenants who pay no House Duty, besides farm-houses occupied by the proprietors, perhaps a tenth as many more, making about 154,000 farms in the whole Island.

174. The number of inhabited houses in England, in 1831, was 2,326,022; and 23,462 were building, though five times that number were uninhabited.

175. In these houses resided 2,745,336 families, of whom 761,348 were returned as agricultural, 1,182,912 in trade or handicraft, and 801,076 professions, or persons living on interest of money and various property.

176. The rentals of 1,678,106 houses, in 1813, were returned at 15½ millions, and, in 1831, the rentals of 369,000, which paid house-tax, was 11 millions. But taking these last at half more, and adding 2 millions at *5l.* each, the gross rentals of houses are about 25 or 26 millions.

*Obs.*—The 2,326,022 inhabited houses contain, on the average, 5·6, that is, there are 28 persons in every 5 houses. About 1-20th of the houses are always untenanted, and 1 new house is building for every 100 that is occupied. Families are 4·68 persons on the average.

As only 141,460 occupiers of land employ labourers, this may be taken as the number of farms. But 94,888 occupiers employ no labourers, and may, at 5 or 6 acres on the average, occupy half a million of acres. This leaves full 24 millions of acres to 141,460 farms, and gives the high average to each farm of 170 acres.

The persons who live on use of money, and the pro-

fessional persons, are 179,983. Those who live on their property, without any employment, are 189,389.

Retailers and handicrafts-men are 964,177.

The labourers in agriculture are 744,407.

177. The 4 millions of houses are worth, on the average, 7*l.* per annum, which, therefore, yield to their owners about 28 millions pounds for rents, and are worth 20 years' purchase.

*Obs.*—Many houses in London, Brighton, &c. &c. let for 5 or 600*l.* per annum, and whole streets and squares from 150 to 250*l.*, yet, in rural districts, so many cottages let for 2, 3, or 4*l.*, that we are not justified in taking the rents at more than 7*l.* on the average. In England, of 2,326,000 houses, only 196,362 were assessed to the house-duty as above 20*l.* per annum.

178. This vast financial system is managed by the Bank of England, which receives the amount of all the taxes, pays the interest of the national debt, and keeps accounts with the treasurers of the navy, army, ordnance, and other public officers, who draw on the Bank according to their several wants.

179. Currency is needful to enable men to meet engagements, and sustain prices on transactions from time to time. For this purpose, there are 20 millions of Bank of England notes, about 15 millions of Country Bank notes, and 12 millions of gold and silver; besides a secondary currency of exchequer-bills, notes of hand, and bills of exchange, equal to 150 millions.

*Obs.*—As men make time engagements, in the confidence that the Currency will remain the same, so no robbery is more atrocious, or social treason more fatal, than suddenly

to contract the amount, as was done by an ignorant ministry and parliament in 1825-6.

180. Marshall estimates the efficient and virtual Currency of England, in 1815, as;—

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Acceptances. | 20,128,118 |
| Exchequer Bills ........ | 46,719,432 |
| Bills of Exchange ...... | 100,000,000 |
| Bank Notes............ | 26,836,000 |
| Country Notes .......... | 20,000,000 |
| Gold & Silver Coin .... | 10,000,000 |
| | £223,733,550 |

*Obs.*—In 1832, this was reduced to about 140 millions, above 50 per cent. less, with greatly diminished confidence. The government expended, in 1814 and 15, 72 millions more than was derived from the taxes in those years, to meet the expences of their war on Fance.

181. The capital stock of the United Kingdom, at a time when gold is worth 5*l.* and silver 6*s.* per ounce, wheat 5*l.* per quarter, and the wages of a day-labourer 18*s.* per week, is estimated as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Land............ | 1,200 millions |
| Houses.......... | 450 millions |
| Furniture........ | 300 millions |
| Farming-stock .... | 240 millions |
| Merchandize .... | 250 millions |
| Shipping ........ | 30 millions |
| Gold, &c. ...... | 50 millions |
| Miscellanies ..... | 50 millions |
| | 2,570 |

*Obs.*—Besides the above in private property, the government has its navy of about 750 great ships, worth 20,000*l.* each, or 15 millions; the stores worth 25 millions; the military appurtenances worth 30 millions; and the public buildings, land, &c. worth 30 millions more, making a total, of the necessary stock of government, of about 100 millions.

182. The stock of British subjects, making an integral part of the wealth of the nation, in the Colonies and in foreign countries, may be estimated—

| | |
|---|---|
| In North America, at ........ | 40 millions |
| In the West Indies, at ...... | 100 millions |
| In South America, at........ | 20 millions |
| In Africa, at .............. | 10 millions |
| In the East Indies, at........ | 50 millions |
| In other countries at ........ | 20 millions |
| | 140 millions |

183. For upwards of a century and a half the war expences of the government far exceeded the produce of the taxes; hence, the government was compelled constantly to borrow on the security of the taxes on property. The accumulated national debt, at the present time, is estimated at about 790 millions, for the re-payment of which, and its interest, 29 millions, all the property of the country stands mortgaged.

184. As the interest of this debt is regularly paid at the Bank of England from the produce of the taxes, persons who have spare money either gladly subscribe to loans, or purchase of

public creditors their shares of the public debt, called *Stock.*

185. There are several kinds of stock, according to the annual interest, as

3 per cent. stock,
3½ per cent. stock, and
4 per cent. stock.

*Obs.* 1.—To purchase stock, or to put money in the stocks, is to become a *creditor* of the nation, by buying a title to so much interest. Of course, the price of stock varies according as money is more or less plentiful, as there are more or fewer buyers, and as the opinion of public credit is high or low.

2.—As 100*l.* produces 5 per cent. at lawful interest, the 4 per cent. is at par at 80*l.*; the 3½ at 70*l.*; and the 3 per cent. at 60*l.* The stocks are high or low, or they produce less or more than legal interest, as they vary above or below par.

3.—100*l.* in the 3 per cents., properly worth 60*l.*, was as high as 95*l.* before the Revolutionary War of 1793; it has occasionally been at 48*l.*, and was once as low as 40*l.* during the Rebellion of 1745. In 1834 it was 90*l.* and 91*l.*

186. The debt amounted

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At the Peace of Ryswick | in 1697 | to | £21,500,000 |
| Utrecht | 1712 | | 54,000,000 |
| Aix-la-Chapelle | 1748 | | 78,000,000 |
| Paris | 1763 | | 134,000,000 |
| Versailles | 1783 | | 238,000,000 |
| Amiens | 1802 | | 452,000,000 |
| Paris | 1815 | nearly | 800,000,000 |
| To which, adding the debt of Ireland, somewhat more than | | | 100,000,000 |
| Total present debt about | | | 795,000,000 |

*Obs.*—These sums represent the total of the debt at each period, without the perplexing distinctions of funded and unfunded.

187. From the various sources of individual profit, the Government assess, in taxes, about

47 millions on the United Kingdom, about 43½ millions on Great Britain, and 3½ on Ireland.

*Obs.*—The fixed burthen of taxes and assessments, amounting to about 60 millions, or nearly 3*l.* per family, is easy or oppressive as the earnings of the community are greater or less. But, however assessed, it is paid, and can only be paid out of property, and hence the distress of property from taxation, though the taxes in the first instance are levied on consumption.

188. In 1832-3, the duties levied at CUSTOM-HOUSES amounted to 16,794,992*l.*; the EXCISE duties yielded 16,611,036*l.*; the STAMP and LEGACY duties 6,938,316*l.*; the ASSESSED-TAXES 4,943,887*l.*; and the POST-OFFICE profits 1,461,000*l.*

*Obs.*—These are the five chief sources and branches of revenue, the Customs, Excise, Stamps, Assessments, and Post-office.

189. The duties paid by certain articles, to the Excise, is proof of immense consumption:

| | |
|---|---|
| Malt.................... | £4,825,120 |
| Spirits, British, (20,628,026 gall.) | 5,163,178 |
| Sugar ........................ | 4,648,990 |
| Tea, (31,548,381 lbs.) ........ | 3,509,834 |
| Tobacco & Snuff, (20½ mills. lbs.) | 3,080,588 |
| Foreign Timber ............... | 1,238,289 |
| Soap, (130 millions of lbs.) .... | 1,187,550 |
| Auctions ..................... | 1,238,289 |

190. 1000 millions of Bricks, per annum, pay duty, and 195,000 cwts. of Glass, besides 316,365 cwts. of bottle-glass, paid duty in 1832. The Malt, on which duty as above was paid, was 4,845,828 quarters.

191. The Government Expenditure consists

of INTEREST of the PUBLIC-DEBT, which, in 1832-3, amounted to 28,323,751*l.* The royal allowances for State, for Pensions, and for Courts of Law 1,311,469*l.*; the Army 7,129,873*l.*; the Navy 4,882,835*l.*; and the Ordnance 1,792,317*l.* Besides nearly 3 millions for sundry objects, altogether 46½ millions.

192. The Public Debt of Great Britain is 720,872,702*l.*, and of Ireland 33,227,847*l.* There is, besides, a floating debt of 27,278,000*l.* in Exchequer-bills, equal to about 45 millions of stock, which renders the whole near 800 millions.

*Obs.*—The creditors of this debt are 279,751, of whom 230,000 receive under 50*l.* per annum, and only 46 above 5,000*l.*, of whom 34 are public companies.

## CHAPTER VI.

### *Statistical Display of the Counties of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.*

193. BEFORE the invasion of the Romans, Britain was divided into many independent principalities, not unlike Germany, and the power of the whole was united in any case of foreign invasion; but the Romans formed it into 4 large provinces, viz.

1. *Britannia Prima*, containing the southern parts of England, as far as the Severn and the Thames.

2. *Britannia Secunda*, containing the western parts, with modern Wales.

3. *Flavia Cæsariensis*, extending from the Thames to the Humber; and

4. *Maxima Cæsariensis*, which reached from the Humber to the Tyne, and from the Mersey to the Solway.

194. After the Romans withdrew their forces, the Northern Danish, and Teutsch Pirates successively established themselves in Seven Kingdoms, called the *Heptarchy*.

The *first* kingdom of these Piratical Kingdoms was that of Kent.

The *second* consisted of Sussex and Surry.

The *third*, of the East Angles, or Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire.

The *fourth* was that of the Wessex, from Berkshire westward.

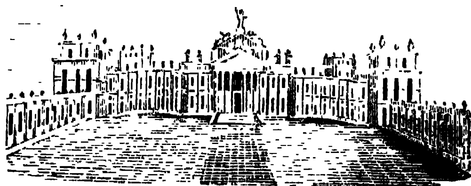
The *fifth*, that of Northumberland, and the six northern counties.

The *sixth*, that of Essex and Middlesex.

And the *seventh*, that of Mercia, consisting of the seventeen Midland counties.

195. The Counties were divided into Hundreds by ALFRED, and at that time each had but 100 families. The Hundreds were then divided into Tythings of 10 families, or into Wards and Wapontakes.

196. The present civil and legal divisions of England are counties, hundreds, and parishes. The 12 counties of Wales added to the 40 counties of England make a total of 52. The division into *hundreds* implied a district containing



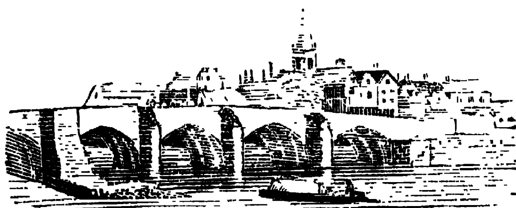
*Blenheim House.*



*Reading.*



*Windsor.*



*Bedford.*



*Colchester.*



*North View of London.*

one hundred families. Hundreds were further subdivided into *tithings* of 10 men.

197. There are 42 Counties in England, reckoning Yorkshire as 3, 12 in Wales, 33 in Scotland, including Shetland, and 32 in Ireland.

198. Every county, for civil purposes, is governed by a shire-reeve, or *sheriff*; and for military and magisterial purposes by a lord-lieutenant, who nominates the justices to the chancellor, and the officers of the militia.

199. BEDFORDSHIRE, whose capital is Bedford, 50 miles from London, has 296,230 acres, of which 80,000 are in tillage, 168,000 in pasture, and the rest waste or woods. Its population, in 1831, was 95,483, in 17,978 houses.

*Obs.*—11,364 families were agricultural, 5,137 trade and arts, and 3,515 professions or idlers. The towns are Bedford, Amphill, Biggleswade, Woburn, Luton, &c., but all under 6,000 inhabitants. Its rivers are the Ouse and Ivel.

200. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, whose capital is Aylesbury, 39 miles from London, contains 473,600 acres; of which 253,000 are in tillage, and 170,000 in pasturage, the rest waste or woods. Its population, in 1831, was 146,529 in 28,159 houses.

*Obs.*—16,893 families were agricultural, 8,395 in arts and trades, and 6,561 professional or idlers. The towns are High Wycomb, with 6,299 inhabitants, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Beaconsfield, Newport Pagnell, Olney, &c. but all under 6,000. The rivers are the Ouse and Colne, with the Grand Junction Canal.

201. BERKSHIRE, whose capital is Reading, 38 miles from London, has 483,840 acres, of which 260,000 are tillage, and 120,000 pasture,

the rest in woods or waste. Its population is 145,38●, in 28,032 houses.

*Obs.*—14,047 families were agricultural, 9,884 commercial, and 7,150 professional or unoccupied. The towns are Reading, containing 15,595 inhabitants, Windsor 6,200, Newbury 6,100, Maidenhead, Wallingford, Abingdon. The rivers are the Thames, the Kennet, and Loddon, with the Kennet and Avon Canal.

*** For particulars of Windsor Castle and other remarkable objects in this and other counties, the student is referred to the Author's instructive work, called The Wonders of the United Kingdom, in 3 volumes, with very numerous copper-plates, a fit present for every young person.

202. CAMBRIDGESHIRE, whose county-town is Cambridge, 51 miles from London, contains 549,120 acres, of which 140,000 are tillage, 160,000 pasture, and the rest fens or waste. Its population is 143,955, in 26,712 houses.

*Obs.*—16,093 families were agricultural, 8,213 commercial, and 5,904 professional, collegiate, &c. The towns are Cambridge, with 20,917 inhabitants, the City of Ely 6,189, Wisbeach 8,777, and Newmarket. Rivers, the Cam, the Mere, and Ouse.

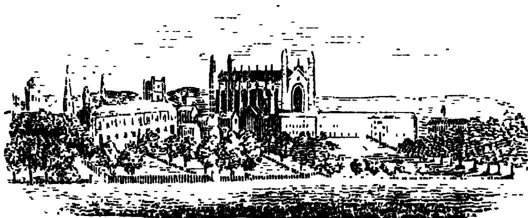
203. CHESHIRE, whose capital is Chester, 181 miles from London, contains 673,280 acres, of which 200,000 are in tillage, 450,000 pasture, and 23,280 waste and forest. Its population is 334,391, in 60,748 houses.

*Obs.*—16,397 families were agricultural, 34,997 trading and manufacturing, and 13,561 professional or unemployed. The towns are the city of Chester, with 21,363 inhabitants, Congleton 9,352, Macclesfield 23,129, Stockport 65,909, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, Knutsford, &c. Its rivers are the Dee and Mersey, and 2 canals, the Chester and Bridgewater.

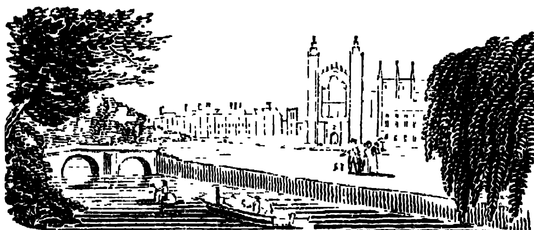
204. CORNWALL, whose chief town is Bodmin, 234 miles from London, contains 849,280 acres,



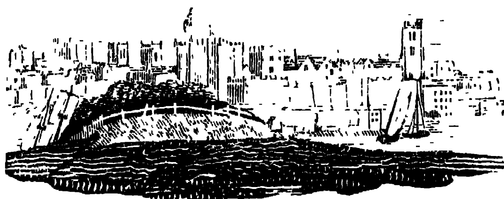
*Bury St. Edmunds.*



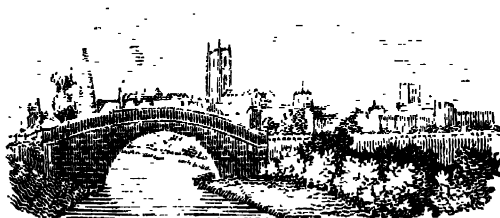
*Cambridge.*



*King's College, Cambridge.*



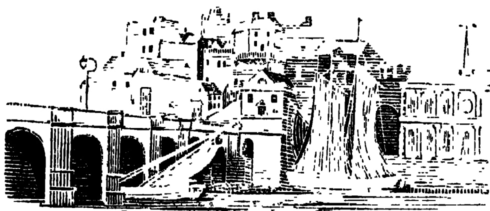
*Chester.*



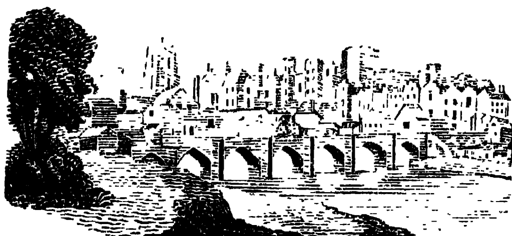
*Derby*



*Nottingham.*



*Newcastle.*



*Durham.*



*Carlisle*

of which 250,000 are in tillage, and 260,000 in pasture; the rest moors and mountain waste. Its population is 300,938, in 53,521 houses.

*Obs.*—1835 families are agricultural, 13,382 are trading, and 28,033 are miners, professional, or unimployed. The towns are Bodmin, Penzance, with 6,563 inhabitants, Falmouth, Launceston, Truro, &c. It rivers are the Tamor and Fowey.

205. CUMBERLAND, whose capital is Carlisle, 303 miles from London, contains 945,920 acres, of which 200,000 are in tillage, 470,000 in pasture, and the rest moors, mountains, and lakes. It has 169,681 inhabitants, in 31,017 houses.

*Obs.*—10,630 families are agricultural, 12,026 commercial, and 12,164 professional or unemployed. The chief towns are—Carlisle City, with 20,006 inhabitants, Whitehaven 11,393, Penrith 6,059, Workington 6,413, with Keswick, Cockermouth, &c. Its rivers are Solway Firth, the Liddle, Eden, and Derwent.

206. DERBYSHIRE, whose capital is Derby, 126 miles from London, consists of 656,640 acres, of which 100,000 are in tillage, 400,000 in pasture, and the rest in moors and mountains. It contains 237,170 inhabitants, in 46,098 houses.

*Obs.*—13,324 families are agricultural, 20,788 in trade and manufactures, and 14,208 in professions, minings, &c. The towns are—Derby, with 23,607 inhabitants, Belper 7,890, Chesterfield 6,100, Bakewell, Ashborne, &c. The river is the Derwent, with 3 canals.

207. DEVONSHIRE, whose capital is Exeter, 166 miles from London, consists of 1,650,000 acres, of which 400,000 are in tillage, 800,000 pasture, and the rest moors and waste. It contains 494,478 inhabitants, in 81,909 houses.

*Obs.*—35,505 families are agricultural, 33,339 in trade

and arts, and 33,067 in professions or unemployed. The towns are the city of Exeter, with 28,201 inhabitants; Plymouth, a naval arsenal, 31,080; Devonport 34,883, Barnstable 6,849, Tiverton 9,766, Tavistock 6,100, Topsham, Biddeford, Crediton, &c. &c. The rivers are the Tamor, the Exe, and Teign.

208. DORSETSHIRE, whose chief town is Dorchester, 110 miles from London, contains 643,200 acres, of which 250,000 are in tillage, 330,000 pasture, and the rest waste. It contains 159,222 inhabitants, in 29,307 houses.

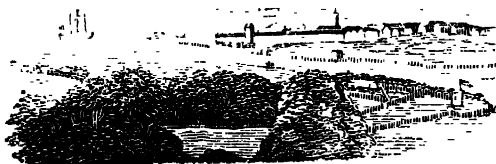
*Obs.*—14,601 families are agricultural, 10,106 trading and mechanics, and 8,907 professional or unemployed. The towns are Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole 6,459 inhabitants, Lyme, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, &c. The rivers are Stour and Frome.

209. DURHAM, whose city is Durham, 255 miles from London, contains 679,040 acres, divided into 100 tillage, and 200,000 pasture, the rest moors and mountains. It has 253,910 inhabitants, in 40,740 houses.

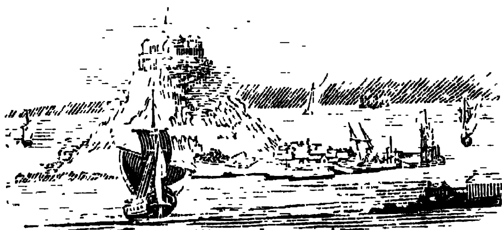
*Obs.*—8,408 families are agricultural, 18,511 trading or mechanical, and 27,817 professional, sea-faring, mining, or unemployed. The city of Durham has 10,125 inhabitants, Darlington 8,574, Stockton 7,763, Sunderland 17,060, Bishop's-Wearmouth 14,825, South Shields 9,074, Bishop's Auckland, Barnard Castle, &c. Its rivers are the Tees, Wear, and Tyne, famous for their collieries.

210. ESSEX, whose county-town is Chelmsford, 28 miles from London, contains 980,480 acres, of which 380,800 are tillage, and 520,000 pasture, only 80,000 being waste or marshes. It contains 317,465 inhabitants, in 57,152 houses.

*Obs.*—34,589 families are agricultural, 18,282 trading



*Plymouth.*



*St. Michael's Mount*



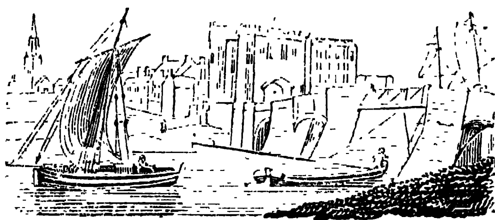
*La Valette, in Malta.*



*Hereford.*



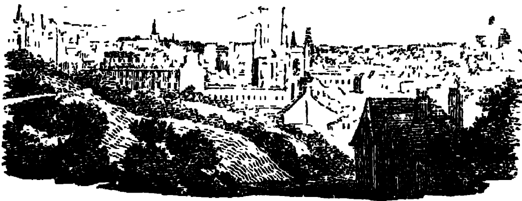
*Gloucester.*



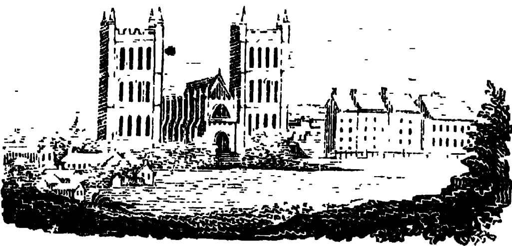
*Gloucester, from the West.*



*Bristol, and its Port.*



*Bristol.*



*Exeter.*

or handicraft, and 12,448 professional or unemployed. The towns are Chelmsford, containing about 6,000 inhabitants, Colchester 16,167, Harwich, Brentwood, Coggershall, Dunmow, Maldon, Epping, &c. Its rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Colne, and Stour.

211. Gloucestershire, whose county-town is the city of Gloucester, 102 miles from London, contains 803,840 acres, of which 300,000 are in tillage, 450 pasture, and 53,000 in woods and waste. It possesses 387,019 inhabitants, in 71,254 houses.

*Obs.*—21,185 families are agricultural, 33,171 are trading and manufacturing, and 29,082 are professional and unemployed. Its towns are Gloucester, with 11,933 inhabitants; Cheltenham, with 22,943 inhabitants; Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Minchinhampton, Stroud, &c. Its rivers are the Severn, Avon, Wye, and Lidden.

212. Herefordshire, whose chief town is the city of Hereford, 135 miles from London, contains 556,400 acres, of which 300,000 are tillage, and 250,000 pasture, with only 6,400 waste. It possesses 111,211 inhabitants, in 21,907 houses.

*Obs.*—12,888 families are agricultural, 6,109 are trading or handicraft, and 4,572 are professional or unemployed. The towns are Hereford, with 10,280 inhabitants, Leominster, Ross, Ledbury, &c. The rivers are the Wye, Lug, and Froome.

213. Hertfordshire, whose county-town is Hertford, 21 miles from London, comprises 337,920 acres; in tillage 225,000, in pasture 50,000, and in commons 62,920. It contains 143,341 inhabitants, in 26,549 houses.

*Obs.*—13,268 families are agricultural, 8,552 are trading or handicraft, and 7,430 are professional or unemployed.

The towns are Hertford, Ware, Royston, Barnet, Hitchin, Watford, St. Albans, &c. It rivers are the Lea and Colne.

214. HAMPSHIRE, whose county-town is the city of Winchester, 62 miles from London, contains 1,041,920 acres, of which 380,000 are in tillage, 620,000 in pasture, and 41,920 in woods and waste. It contains 314,280 inhabitants, in 56,526 houses.

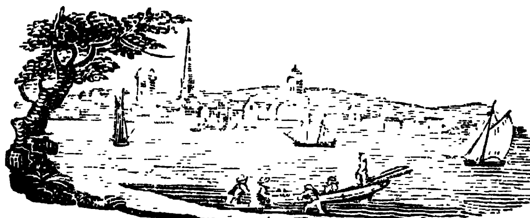
*Obs.*—22,761 families are agricultural, 20,983 in trade or handicraft, and 20,908 professional or unemployed. The towns are Winchester, Newport, Portsmouth, with 8,083 inhabitants, Portsea 42,306, Gosport 12,637, and Southampton 19,324. The rivers are the Itchen, Southampton and Portsmouth Waters.

•215. HUNTINGDONSHIRE, whose chief town is Huntingdon, 58 miles from London, comprises 236,800 acres, of which 100,000 is tillage, and 60,000 pasture; the rest marsh and lakes. It contains 53,192 inhabitants, in 9,990 houses.

*Obs.*—6,231 families are agricultural, 2,940 trading or handicraft, and 2,107 professional or unemployed. The towns are Huntingdon, Kimbolton, St. Neots, and St. Ives. Rivers the Nen and Ouse.

216. KENT, whose chief town is the city of Canterbury, 55 miles from London, contains 983,680 acres, of which 400,000 are tillage. 250,000 pasture, and 333,680 woods or common. It has 479,155 inhabitants, in 82,144 houses.

*Obs*—31,666 families are agricultural, 29,119 trading or handicraft, and 36,056 professional or unemployed. The chief towns are Canterbury, with 16,000 inhabitants, Maidstone 15,387, Margate 10,930, Ramsgate 7,985, Hythe 7,144, Dovor 11,924, Deal 7,268, Chatham 17,430,



*Southampton*



*Portsmouth and Isle of Wight.*



*Salisbury.*



*Dover.*



*Canterbury.*



*Margate.*



*Lancaster.*



*Manchester.*



*Liverpool*

Rochester 9,891, Woolwich 17,661, Appledore, Rye, &c. Its rivers are the Thames and Medway.

217. LANCASHIRE, whose county-town is Lancaster, 240 miles from London, contains 1,171,840 acres, of which 450,000 are in tillage, and 400,000 in pasture, with 321,840 moors and water. It possesses 1,336,854 inhabitants, in 228,130 houses.

*Obs.*—24,696 families are agricultural, and 173,693 are manufacturers and traders. The rest 61,606 are professional or unemployed. The towns are Lancaster, with 12,613 inhabitants, Liverpool 165,175, Manchester and Salford 182,912, Blackburn 27,091, Bolton 28,299, Oldham 67,579, Preston 33,112, Wigan 20,774, Worsley 7,839, Whaley Bridge 97,751, Warrington 16,018, Rochdale 26,404, Middleton 6,903, Chorley 9,282, Bury 15,086, &c. &c. The rivers are the Mersey, Ribble, Irwell, and several extensive canals.

218. LEICESTERSHIRE, whose chief town is Leicester, 98 miles from London, contains 514,560 acres, of which 65,000 are in tillage, and 440,000 in pasture. It possesses 197,003 inhabitants, in 40,354 houses.

*Obs.*—12,352 families are agricultural, 22,984 manufacturing or trading, and 6,806 professional or unemployed. The towns are Leicester, with 39,306 inhabitants, Loughborough 10,800, Hinkley 6,468, Melton, Ashby, Lutterworth, &c. Its rivers the Lea, with canals.

219. LINCOLNSHIRE, whose chief town is the city of Lincoln, 129 miles from London, comprises 1,758,720 acres, of which 450,000 are tillage, and 1,100,000 pasture. 208,720 are marsh or waste. It contains 317,465 inhabitants, in 61,615 houses.

*Obs.*—35,749 families are agricultural, 17,284 trading

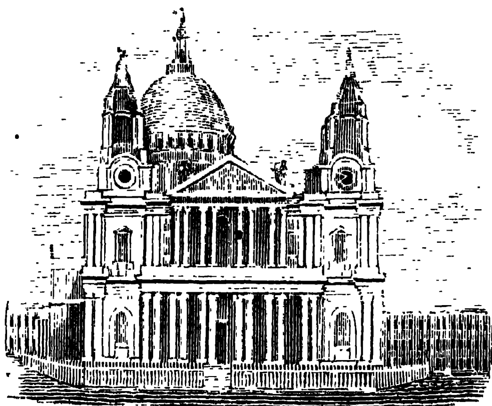
and handicraft, and 12,870 of neither class. The towns are Lincoln, with 11,892 inhabitants, Louth 6,927, Spalding 6,497, Stamford 6,172, Gainsborough 6,658, Sleaford, and Grantham. River the Welland.

220. MIDDLESEX, whose capital is London, the largest, most wealthy, and most populous city in the world, has a superficies of 180,486 acres, of which 43,000 are in tillage, 100,000 in pasture, and the remainder in parks and gardens. Its population 1,358,330, in 180,493 houses, besides 18,332 building and uninhabited.

*Obs.*—Of 314,039 families in this Metropolitan County, only 9,882 are agricultural, while 173,822 are in trade or handicraft, and 130,355 are professional or unemployed. London, the capital, is chiefly in Middlesex and Surrey, with some districts in Kent. The population of Middlesex is 1,358,330, and of Surrey 486,333, which, together, are 1,844,663, on a surface equal to Northamptonshire, which contains 179,336 inhabitants. The difference, then, between Middlesex and Surrey, and Northamptonshire, is the actual Metropolitan population, or 1,665,327, to which may be added 35,000 in the Kentish Parishes, making a total of 1,700,000 as the immediate connection of the Metropolis. Locally estimated, it is usually taken at 1½ millions. London also contains, at all times, full 50,000 visitors and foreigners, not enumerated. Its extent, in streets, &c. is 32 square miles, or 21,760 acres.

221. MONMOUTHSHIRE, whose county-town is Monmouth, 128 miles from London, contains 318,720 acres, of which 100,000 are tillage, and 160,000 pasture, the remainder hills and mining-tracts. It has 98,130 inhabitants, in 18,612 houses.

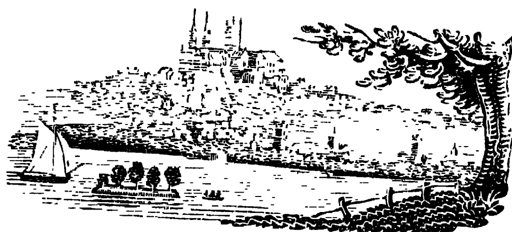
*Obs.*—5,614 families are agricultural, 8,626 trading or handicraft, and 5,671 others. The towns are Monmouth, Abergavenny, and Newport, with 7,062 inhabitants. The rivers the Severn and Wye.



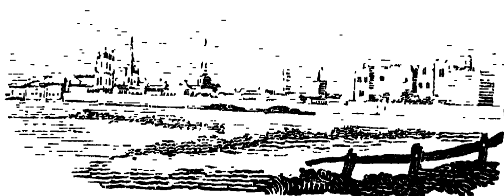
*St. Paul's Cathedral.*



*East View of London and Thames.*



*Lincoln*



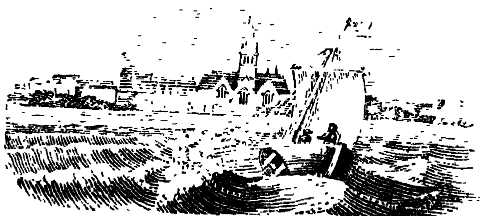
*Leicester.*



*Northampton.*


*Norwich Cathedral.*


*Norwich, from the South.*


*Yarmouth.*

222. NORFOLK, whose county-town is the city of Norwich, 109 miles from London, contains 1,338,880 acres, of which 750,000 are in tillage, and 270,000 in pasture, the rest sandy wastes. It has 390,054 inhabitants, in 74,793 houses.

*Obs.*—37,610 families are agricultural, 28,871 manufacturing or trading, and 17,751 professional or unemployed. The towns are Norwich, with 61,110 inhabitants, Yarmouth 18,049, Lynn 13,370, Thetford, Caistor, Wells, Cromer, &c. Its rivers are the Yare, Wensum, Thyrn, and Ouse.

223. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, whose chief town is Northampton, 66 miles from London, contains 648,880 acres, of which 290,000 are in tillage, and 240,000 in pasture, the rest in woods or commons. It has 179,336 inhabitants, in 36,922 houses.

*Obs.*—18,334 families are agricultural, 12,895 trading or handicraft, and 7,934 professional or unemployed. The towns are Northampton, with 15,351 inhabitants, Kettering, Wellingborough, Daventry, Oundle, and Peterborough. Its rivers the Nen and Welland, with 2 canals.

224. NORTHUMBERLAND, whose chief town is Newcastle, 270 miles from London, contains 1,197,440 acres, of which 150,000 are in tillage, and 650,000 in pasture, the rest mountains or moors. It has 222,912 inhabitants, in 35,726 houses.

*Obs.*—10,127 families are agricultural, 14,246 trading and handicraft, and 23,991 professional, sea-faring, and mining. The towns are Newcastle, with 42,760 inhabitants, North Shields 6,744, Alnwick 6,285, Berwick 8,920, Hexham, &c. Its rivers are the Tyne, Tweed, and Aln.

225. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, whose chief town is Nottingham, 124 miles from London, contains 53,568 acres, of which 220,000 acres are in tillage, 120,000 in pasture, and the rest in sandy tracts. Its inhabitants number 225,327, in 41,936 houses.

*Obs.*—13,551 families are agricultural, 25,578 are manufacturing or trading, and 8,188 are professional or unoccupied. The towns are Nottingham, with 50,680 inhabitants, Newark, with 9.557, Mansfield 9,426, Worksop, Retford, &c. The rivers are the Trent and Idle.

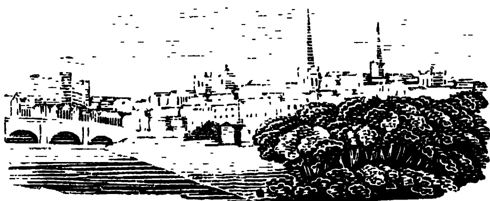
226. OXFORDSHIRE, whose chief town is the city of Oxford, 54 miles from London, contains 485,200 acres, 150,000 of which are in tillage, and 230,000 in pasture, the rest in commons. It possesses 152,156 inhabitants, in 29,334 houses.

*Obs.*—15,304 families are agricultural, 9,454 trading or handicraft, and 7,012 professional, collegians, and unemployed. The towns are Oxford, with 20,434 inhabitants, Henley, Witney, Banbury, Woodstock, &c. Its rivers the Thames and Isis, with a canal.

227. RUTLAND, whose county-town is Oakham, 95 miles from London, contains but 95,360 acres, of which 10,000 are in tillage, and 80,000 in pasture. It has 19,385 inhabitants, in 3,935 houses.

*Obs.*—2,299 families are agricultural, and 1,102 trading and handicraft, with 790 unoccupied. The small towns are Oakham and Stamford.

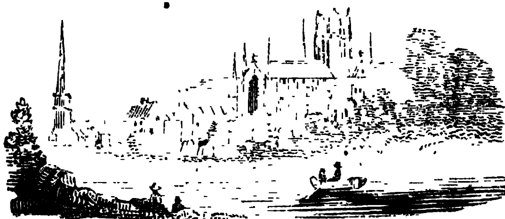
228. SHROPSHIRE, (SALOP,) whose chief town is Shrewsbury, 154 miles from London, consists of 858,240 acres, of which 300,000 are in tillage, and 500,000 in pasture, leaving but



*Shrewsbury.*



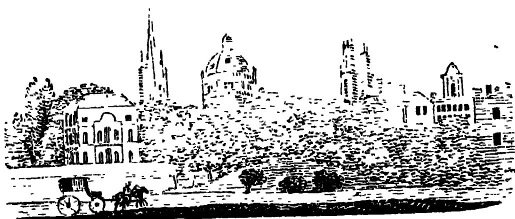
*Litchfield.*



*Worcester.*



*Cheltenham.*



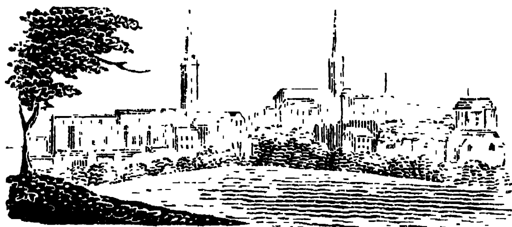
*Oxford, from the North.*



*Oxford, from the East.*



*Birmingham*



*Coventry.*



*Warwick.*

*Obs.*—15,880 families are agricultural, 49,291 are manufacturing, trading, or handicraft, and 13,186 are neither, but professional or unemployed. The towns are Birmingham, with Aston, 142,201 inhabitants, Coventry 27,070, Warwick 9,109, Leamington 6,209, Stratford, Coleshill, Meridan, &c.

235. WESTMORELAND, whose county-town is Appleby, 270 miles from London, comprises 488,320 acres, of which 40,000 are in tillage, and 140,000 pasture, the rest moors and mountains. Its inhabitants number 550,041, in 10,353 houses.

*Obs.*—4,454 families are agricultural, 4,116 are traders, &c., and 2,414 are of neither class. Its towns are Kendal, with 10,015 inhabitants, Appleby, &c. Its rivers are the Eden and Ken.

236. WILTSHIRE, whose chief town is the city of Salisbury, 80 miles from London, comprises 882,560 acres, of which 150,000 is tillage, and 250,000 pasture, the rest downs and Salisbury Plain. It contains 240,156 inhabitants, in 46,281 houses.

*Obs.*—25,045 families are agricultural, 15,627 are trading and handicraft, and 10,987 are of neither class. The towns are Salisbury, with 6,876 inhabitants, Marlbro', Devizes, Chippenham, Wilton, Cricklade, &c. Its rivers are the Avon and Kennet, with a canal.

237. WORCESTERSHIRE, whose chief place is the city of Worcester, 111 miles from London, comprises 466,560 acres, of which 220,000 are in tillage, and 150,000 pasture. It contains 211,365 inhabitants, in 41,646 houses.

*Obs.*—14,654 families are agricultural, 19,030 are trading or manufacturing, and 11,328 are of neither of those classes. The towns are Worcester, with 25,000 inhabi-

tants, Dudley 23,043, Kidderminster 14,981, Bromsgrove 8,612, Hales Owen 9,765, Evesham, Droitwich, Bewdley, Pershore, Bromyard, &c. Its rivers the Severn and Avon, with 2 canals.

238. YORKSHIRE, a vast province, divided into 3 Ridings, West, East, and North:—

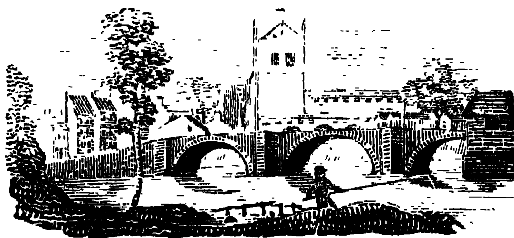
The WEST-RIDING has Leeds for its capital, 193 miles from London, and comprises 1,568,000 acres, of which 350,000 are tillage, and 700,000 pasture, the rest moors and mountains. It contains 976,478 inhabitants, in 190,484 houses.

*Obs.*—31,188 families are agricultural, 118,733 are manufacturing and commercial, and 48,725 are professional, &c. The towns are Leeds, with 123,393 inhabitants, Hunslet 12,074, Bradford 23,233, Huddersfield 19,035, Wakefield 12,232, Halifax 15,383, Doncaster 10,801, Sheffield 59,011, Rotherham, Pontefract, Saddleworth, &c. Its rivers are the Air, Dearn, &c., with 2 canals.

239. The EAST-RIDING, of which York is the capital, is 195 miles from London, comprises 819,200 acres, of which 150,000 are tillage, and 350,000 pasture, the rest moors and waste. Its inhabitants number 204,253, in 32,681 houses.

*Obs.*—13,025 families are agricultural, 10,825 trading or handicraft, and 13,110 neither of those classes. The towns are York, with 25,359 inhabitants, Hull 32,958, Sculcoats 13,408, Beverley 8,302, &c. Its rivers are the Humber, Ouse, and Derwent.

240. The NORTH-RIDING, whose capital is Northallerton, 222 miles from London, comprises 1,311,187 acres, of which 275,000 are in tillage, and 600,000 in pasture, the rest mountains and moors. It contains 190,756 inhabitants, in 38,116 houses.



*[illegible]*



*York, from the East.*



*York, from the North.*



[illegible]



Leeds.



Hull.

*Obs.*—17,964 families are agricultural, 11,298 trading or handicraft, and 11,498 of neither class. The towns are Scarborough, with 8,760 inhabitants, Richmond, Northallerton, &c. &c. Its rivers are the Rye and Ure.

## OBSERVATIONS.

241. Taking the well-peopled agricultural county of Northampton as a *mean* of population and production, the 648,800 acres gives 3·6 acres to each of the 179,336 inhabitants. Then, at this rate, the 32,332,400 acres in England and Wales ought to have only 9 millions of inhabitants. But, having 13 millions, we may assume that 4 millions, or 850,000 families, are manufacturers.

242. The families in Northamptonshire are 39,163, which gives rather above 16½ acres to each family. In surface, it is one-fiftieth of the kingdom, which, in this proportion, would maintain 1,958,150 families, but there are 2,745,336 families, or 800,000 more than in the Northamptonshire proportion, which, at 5 to a family, is again 4 millions for manufacturers.

243. Then, as this county exports full twice as much as it consumes, it is evident that there is food for 27 millions on the present system of husbandry. Nor is this county without several manufactures, and hands sufficient for its own consumption. We may, therefore, presume that the 800,000 manufacturers depend chiefly on foreign trade and its various employments.

*** The proportions of the Agricultural and the Exporting Manufacturing Population may be closely approximated by taking the population and extent of certain counties purely agricultural, or as nearly so as the habits of mankind permit, and comparing them with known manufacturing counties in population and extent, and also with all England. Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and Rutland are an agricultural breadth, and the West-Riding and Lancashire a great manufacturing breadth.

These 4 agricultural counties consist of 1,318,960 acres, of which 263,000 are not in cultivation; the 2 manufacturing contain 2,739,840 acres, of which 890,000 are uncultivated. The proportions then are between 1,055,960 and 1,849,840 acres cultivated.

The population of the 4 is 395,224, of whom 35,000 may be manufacturing, but we take them altogether as an average of agricultural population; and the population of the 2 is 2,313,204. Viewed grossly, the land is not double, but the population is nearly 6 to 1.

Accurately calculated, the population of the 2 manufacturing districts ought to be, as to extent of agricultural, like the others, but 629,443; there is, consequently, an excess of 1,620,761 persons in these counties, clearly engaged in manufactures and for foreign markets, since the 35,000 already in the 4 agricultural counties would be sufficient to manufacture for them. The 1,620,761, divided by 4·768, the number in English families, gives 340,000 families, thus engaged in manufactures in Lancashire and the West Riding only.

Extending the same principle to all England, in which are found 13,095,005 spread over 32,332,400 acres, while

agriculture requires, at most, but 395,254 over 1,318,960 acres, the population in the same ratio ought to be but 9,688,800, so that there must be at least 3,402,205, or 713,480 families engaged in manufacturing in England only.

If, then, to the 713,480 manufacturing families we add a third of the due proportion for Wales, half for Scotland, and a fifth for Ireland, it will appear that the population which subsists in the United Kingdom in manufacturing operations, chiefly for export, is about 875,000 families, or 4,182,000 of the gross population. In return we received last year 43 millions of imports, or about 50*l.* to every family, considering the whole as an exchange.

We have, besides, the advantages of our own home-consumption. If the 35,000 in the 4 manufacturing counties, on one million of acres, (or 875,000, *i. e.* 200,000 families in the kingdom,) were not sufficient for the home-consumption, we might add another fourth, and render manufacturing labour worth 62·10 to every family; perhaps, as an average and gross approximation, very near the truth.

If it were imagined that the manufacturing population could not subsist without foreign export, it may be replied that to double the number of farms, which are much too large, would double the ability of the country to sustain the population with an increased supply for markets and exports. There are, at present, 11·78 acres to every family, the produce of which, duly apportioned and cultivated, is sufficient for 3 or 4 families.

The chief dependence of a country is on its land, in tillage and horticulture. Every acre thus yields sufficient food for 2 or 3 persons, *i. e.* the 10 millions of tillage in

England would sustain from 20 to 30 millions of persons. But every acre of pasture-land yields little more than half a pound of animal food per day, and the 14 million acres in England yield, therefore, but 7 millions of pounds of meat per day, for 13 millions of inhabitants.

All the land gives but 11¾ acres to each of all the families, and only 9 of the productive land; but every family could live in abundance on the produce of 2 or 3, if in horticulture and tillage.

In another view of this subject, it appears that in England there are 761,348 agricultural families, 2-5ths of whom, for traders and artizans, are about 300,000; but there are returned 1,182,912 in trade and manufactures, from which, taking 300,000 with its own increase, we again get 800,000 manufacturing families, whose sole purpose must be foreign trade.

801,076 families are non-productive, and, from habit, consume probably as much as the 1,944,260 of producers, and, in that proportion, must add to the labour of the productive classes.

It may be taken as a rule, that our agriculture gives 3¼ acres to every inhabitant, and when there are more inhabitants than in this proportion, the excess is manufacturing.

4·8 in each, or 24 in 5 families, is the ratio of the whole population. In inhabited houses there are 5·6, or 28 in 5 houses.

About 1 in 20 of all houses are unoccupied, and 1 to 100 are building or re-building.



244. The SCILLY ISLANDS are adjuncts of Cornwall, and lie in a dangerous groupe, at

30 miles distance from the Land's End. Only five or six of them are inhabited. The principal are St. Mary, St. Agnes, Tresco, and St. Martin, containing altogether about 3,000 inhabitants.

245. Besides the above, and the islands described in the previous chapter of this work, there are the Islands of LUNDY, CALDY, BARNY, and HOLMES, all in the Bristol Channel; HOLY ISLAND, on the coast of Northumberland; SHEPPEY, in Kent; and CANVEY, in Essex.

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246. WALES contains 12 counties, and is always considered distinctly from England: because, till the reign of Edward I. it existed as an independent principality, and still has its own circuits, and preserves, in many parts, the language of the aboriginal Britons.

247. It is divided into *North* and *South Wales*, each division containing six counties. It is 150 miles long, and from 60 to 80 broad. Its area is 7,425 square miles, of which one-third consists of desert mountains.

248. Its 12 counties are divided into 751 parishes, containing 58 market-towns; among which the most considerable are, Caermarthen, Swansea, Brecknock, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Caernarvon, Bangor, Holywell, Denbigh, and Merthyr-Tydvil.

249. In Wales are four bishoprics, those of St. David's, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Landaff. It is also divided, for the purpose of legal jurisdiction, into Circuits.

250. FLINTSHIRE contains 244 square miles, 60,100 inhabitants, and includes the rich vale of Mold, and the flourishing manufacturing town and district of Holywell, which takes its name from the well of St. Winifred. Its county-town, Flint, is falling into decay.

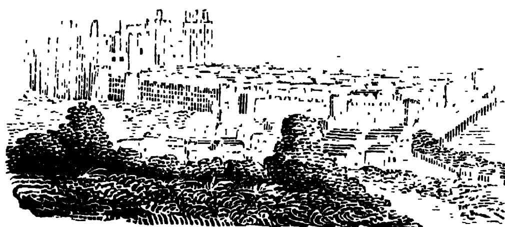
251. DENBIGHSHIRE contains 633 square miles, 82,800 inhabitants, and comprehends the rich and picturesque vales of Clwyd and Llangollen. Its chief towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthen, and Llangollen.

252. MONTGOMERYSHIRE contains 839 square miles, and 65,700 inhabitants. It is a mountainous county, one-half of its surface being uncultivated, and serving only for sheep-walks. Its principal towns are Welshpool, Montgomery, and Llanidloes.

253. ANGLESEY is a large island, containing 271 square miles, and 48,300 inhabitants. It was the ancient *Mona*, and the refuge of the benevolent and patriotic priests of the ancient Britons. The principal town is Beaumaris; and at its western point is Holyhead, the rendezvous of the Irish packets.

254 CAERNARVONSHIRE contains 544 square miles, of which a third are barren and mountainous, and 66,500 inhabitants. Snowdon and its adjoining mountains are in this county. Caernarvon, Bangor, Conway, and Pwllheli are the chief towns, and it contains many copper and lead mines.

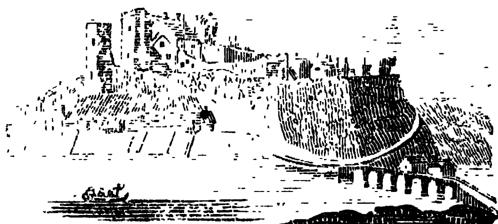
255. MERIONETHSHIRE contains 663 square miles, and 34,500 inhabitants, and is moun-



*Caernarvon.*



*Swansea.*



*Caermarthen.*

tainous and remarkable for its wild and romantic beauties. It is, however, excellently adapted for grazing, and produces more sheep than any other district in Wales. Its market-towns are Harlech, Dolgelly, Bala, Dinasmowdy, and Merioneth. Its chief mountain is Cader Idris.

256. RADNORSHIRE contains 426 square miles, and 24,700 inhabitants. Its chief towns are New Radnor, Presteign, and Knighton, now called Kington. It is less mountainous than other Welsh counties.

257. BRECKNOCKSHIRE contains nearly 745 square miles, of which a third are barren mountains, and 47,800 inhabitants. Its chief towns are Brecknock, Crickhowel, and Hay. Its vallies are fertile; its mountains productive in iron and coal, and its general aspect grand and picturesque.

258. GLAMORGANSHIRE, the Garden of Wales, contains 793 square miles, and 126,200 inhabitants. It is a wealthy and flourishing county, distinguished for its agriculture, and its copper, iron, and coal works. It contains Cardiff, Swansea, Cowbridge, and Neath. Merthyr-Tydvil is also a large new town, inhabited by miners and smelters, and its subterranean products furnish trade to three new canals.

259. CAERMARTHENSHIRE contains 974 sq. miles, of which a fifth is mountainous, and 100,800 inhabitants. It is a fine agricultural county, and includes the beautiful vale of the Towey, and Grongar Hill. Its chief town is Caermarthen, the largest in Wales.

260. PEMBROKESHIRE contains 610 square

miles, chiefly in cultivation, and 89,900 inhabitants. It is indented by the unequalled harbour of Milford Haven, on which stand the towns of Haverford-west, Pembroke, and Milford. On the southern coast lies Tenby, a romantic and fashionable sea-bathing place.

261. CARDIGANSHIRE contains nearly 675 square miles, and 64,700 inhabitants. Its chief towns are Cardigan, Aberystwith, a sea-bathing place, and Tregarron. It gives name to the vast bay which stretches from Caernarvonshire to Pembrokeshire, and which generally encroaches on the land.

*Obs.*—Wales is the country to which the ancient Britons retired, rather than submit to the yoke of foreigners, who had invaded and overrun their country; just as the English and other Europeans at this day invade newly-discovered countries, and drive the uncivilized inhabitants into the mountains and fastnesses. The injustice of which the Britons were the victims, from the Romans, Saxons, and Danes, they practise, in turn, on the Charibs, the Negroes, the Caffres, the Hottentots, the North American Indians, the Hindoos, and others.

In Wales the ancient Britons preserved their liberty, language, and religion. The country was too poor to subsist armies of invaders, and those who were led on by bloody leaders, generally fell victims of their temerity. At length, however, the lust of dominion led Edward the First to make a war of extermination on the Welsh, as he afterwards attempted on the Scotch, and getting Llewellin, the last of their reigning princes, into his hands, he treacherously caused him to be murdered at Shrewsbury. Since that period the Welsh have succumbed, and become an integral portion of the kingdom of England; the sovereign's eldest son bearing the title of Prince of Wales, in compliment to the loyal inhabitants of the principality.

North Wales is remarkable for its mountainous scenery, and South Wales for its fertile plains; Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire being among the richest counties in the kingdom; and Merionethshire and Caernarvonshire among the most rugged.

The Welsh still retain their primitive Celtic language, which, in many districts, is exclusively spoken, though there are few of the inhabitants of Wales who do not also speak or understand English. Separated from the rest of the world, and living chiefly on the products of their own soil, they preserve a simplicity of manners, and integrity of character, which always command the confidence of those with whom they have intercourse.

We now proceed to the third division of the island—called Scotland, or North Britain, which was united under one crown, in the person of James I., in the year 1702, and under one legislation, by Queen Anne, in 1706.

## CHAPTER VII.

## *SCOTLAND.*

262. SCOTLAND, except during its temporary conquest by Edward I. remained a separate kingdom till James VI. of Scotland succeeded to the throne of England, as great-grandson of Henry VII. and became sovereign of both kingdoms. Under Queen Anne, in 1707, a legislative union took place, and Scotland is now represented by 16 peers in the British House of Peers, and by 54 members in the House of Commons.

263. Scotland contains nearly 19 millions of acres, of which 5½ millions are in cultivation. The population is 2,365,930, of which 1-7th

reside in the Highlands, 2-7ths in the Agricultural Counties, and 4-7ths in manufacturing districts.

264. There are employed in agriculture 126,591 families, which, at 2 to a farm, gives 63,295 farms, at 90 acres to each; there are 207,259 in manufacturing, &c. &c. and 168,451 of others.

265. The general aspect of Scotland is mountainous and sterile. A large extent, including Argyle, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness-shires, and the western parts of Perth and Inverness-shires, are denominated the Highlands, from their mountainous character.

266. Scotland has three magnificent *rivers*: the Forth, which runs by Edinburgh; the Clyde, which runs by Glasgow; and the Tay, which runs by Perth. Its smaller rivers are the Tweed, the Nith, the Eden, the Don, the Dee, and the Spey.

267. The *lakes* of Scotland are considerable: as Loch Lomond, Tay, Kettérin, Monteith, Ness, Loil, and Leven.

268. Scotland is divided into High-land and Low-land; and, by its waters, into Northern, Middle, and Southern. The *Northern* to the north of Murray, Frith, and Loch Limbe; the *Middle* from thence to the rivers Forth and Clyde; and the *Southern* from thence to England.

269. The NORTHERN DIVISION includes the five counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarthy, and Inverness.

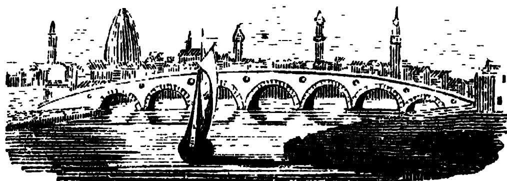
270. The MIDDLE DIVISION includes 14



*Edinburgh.*



*Edinburgh.*



*Glasgow.*

counties, among which are Argyle, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Mearns, Angus, Perth, Fife, Sterling, and Dumbarton.

271. The SOUTHERN DIVISION includes 13 counties, among which are West, Mid, and East Lothian; Berwick, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Roxburgh.

*Obs.*—The Lothians consist of Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire.

272. Mountains are a remarkable feature of Scotland:—

| | | Feet. |
|---|---|---|
| Ben Nevis...... | Inverness .... | 4,370 |
| Ben Lomond.... | Sterling ...... | 3,240 |
| Benivas........ | Ross ......... | 4,000 |
| Ben Wyvis ..... | do. ......... | 3,700 |
| Ben Lawers .... | Perth ........ | 4,015 |
| Cairngorm ..... | do. ......... | 4,050 |
| Benledi........ | do. ......... | 3,009 |
| Benvoirlick .... | do. ......... | 3,300 |
| Benchogan..... | do. ......... | 3,000 |
| Benivenow .... | do. ......... | 3,000 |
| Benmore ...... | do. ......... | 3,903 |
| Benmacduie.... | Aberdeen .... | 4,300 |
| Belrinnes...... | Banff ........ | 2,850 |

273. EDINBURGH stands on the south of the estuary of the Forth, at a short distance from the port of Leith. It contains 265,263 inhabitants. The new town equals the best parts of Bath and London. It is 394 miles from London, in lat. 56 north, and long. 3 west.

274. GLASGOW, with its suburbs, contains

202,426 inhabitants, and has for many years been one of the most flourishing ports in Great Britain. It is a rival of Liverpool, and its neighbourhood assimilates in population and industry the vicinity of Manchester.

275. Aberdeen, celebrated for its University, contains 57,029 inhabitants; Dundee, for its linen trade, 45,355; Greenock, the port of Glasgow, contains 27,571; Leith, the port of Edinburgh, 25,855; and Paisley, 31,460.

276. Other towns in Scotland, containing above 10,000 inhabitants, are:—*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perth | 20,016 | Falkirk | 12,743 |
| Dumfermline | 17,068 | Dumfries | 11,606 |
| Kilmarnock | 18,093 | Montrose | 12,055 |
| Inverness | 14,324 | Wick | 10,000 |

277. Glasgow and Edinburgh enjoy the advantages of water communication, by the great canal which joins the Forth and the Clyde. Another canal has been cut through Cantire, and the Caledonian Canal, from Loch Eil to Murray, joins the German and Atlantic Oceans.

278. Scotland, by late returns, contained 250,000 horses, above a million of horned cattle, and nearly 3 millions of sheep.

*Obs.*—The natural curiosities of Scotland are similar to those of Derbyshire, consisting of caves and caverns, formed by the accidental disposition of masses of basaltic and other rocks. It has also some waterfalls of extraordinary height, many beautiful lakes, and mountains of great elevation.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### *IRELAND.*

279. IRELAND is a twin island to Great Britain, and a very important member of the British Empire. It was known to the Greeks 200 years before Christ, under the name of *Juverna*, was noticed by Cæsar in his Commentaries, under the name of Hibernia, and was peopled by Colonies from Phœnicia, Carthage, &c. In the reign of Henry II. Ireland was invaded by the English, and the whole island was bought or subjugated in the reign of James I.

280. Ireland is 235 miles long, and from 100 to 160 miles broad, containing about 14½ millions of acres, of which two-thirds are in cultivation, and between 7 and 8 millions of inhabitants, or 414 to a square mile.

281. As it is more westerly than Great Britain, it first receives the clouds from the Atlantic, and is subject to more rain than any other in Europe. But a consequence of this moist climate is a luxuriant vegetation, which feeds millions of heads of cattle, and furnishes many parts of Europe with salted provisions and butter.

282. The Shannon is one of the finest rivers in Europe, and there are also the Barrow, the Slaney, the Liffy, the Boyne, and the Foyle.

Lakes Ere, Neagh, and Corril, are each above twenty miles long; and the Lakes of Killarney form the most picturesque objects in Europe.

*Obs.*—There are large tracts of land called bogs, or moors, almost peculiar to this country. Prostrate timbers are dug up in them, and afford excellent fuel. The Bog of Allen covers 300,000 acres. The water in them is rendered astringent by the bark of the trees, and many relics of antiquity have been found during the efforts which of late years have been made to drain and cultivate them.

283. Ireland is divided into the four great provinces of ULSTER, CONNAUGHT, LEINSTER, and MUNSTER. These, again, are subdivided into 32 counties, in which the chief towns are—Dublin, the capital; Cork, Belfast, Londondèrry, Galway, Limerick, Wexford, Waterford, and Wicklow.

284. Ecclesiastically, Ireland has been divided into four archbishoprics, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and these into 18 bishoprics, containing 32 deaneries, 34 arch-deaneries, and 3,436 parishes. But the Titular Dignities have been reduced.

285. Ireland is governed by nearly the same laws and forms as England, having judges and courts bearing the same names as in England. The government is superintended by a Viceroy, who keeps his court at the castle of Dublin, and is assisted by a Privy Council and by Local Boards of Government.

286. The interest of the Irish people are sustained in the British House of Lords by 28 peers, who are elected for life, and by four cle-

rical peers, taken in rotation; and in the House of Commons by 105 members, chosen by the counties and chief towns.

287. The church of England is the established religion, but three-fourths of the population still adhere to the Romish ceremonials. The common Irish still speak a dialect of the Punic language, and in many parts of Ireland, as in Wales and in the Highlands of Scotland, an Englishman would not be understood.

288. The Irish are eminent for genius. Usher, Swift, Goldsmith, Burke, Barry, Kirwan, and Sheridan were natives. No system of general education has yet been matured; but the University of Dublin enjoys great reputation, and the Catholics have a respectable college at Maynooth, for educating their clergy.

289. The staple manufacture of Ireland is linen, carried on chiefly in the northern counties. Cotton and other manufactures of Great Britain have also been successively introduced. The export of provisions is a great source of wealth to the southern counties.

290. The chief disadvantage of Ireland is the non-residence of the great land-proprietors, who, preferring the superior luxuries of Great Britain, draw from Ireland the rentals of their estates, and are induced to let them to speculators, middlemen, and agents, who grind the farmers by accumulated rack-rents.

*Obs.*—This circumstance, together with the dissentions about tythes and religion, and many illiberal and unpopular laws, have engendered much anarchy, misery, and

bloodshed in a country which, by nature, seems destined to be one of the happiest in the world.

291. Among the natural curiosities of Ireland may be named a prodigious collection of basaltic pillars, at its most northerly point, called the Giant's Causeway. It is 600 feet long, 200 broad, and from 20 to 30 feet high, consisting of many thousand basaltic pillars from 15 to 24 inches in diameter.

*Obs.*—Other parts of the coast of Antrim have similar pillars, and they are found inland. In the same county, Lake Neagh is remarkable for its power of rapidly petrifying wood. On the opposite coasts of Scotland, basaltic pillars also exhibit themselves in caves and promontories, and they are believed to extend, under the Sea, from Antrim to Scotland.

292. DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, is the second city of the empire, containing 203,652 inhabitants, and nearly ten miles in circumference. It is finely situated at the bottom of a bay, and intersected by the Liffey. It contains the cathedral of St. Patrick, 20 churches, and many fine buildings and houses, besides the Viceroy's palace.

293. CORK is a sea-port of the first rate, having a fine harbour, in a convenient situation, for its provision-trade, and for the victualling of outward-bound ships from Great Britain. Its population is 107,007, and it contains some elegant buildings.

294. The city of LIMERICK contains 66,575 inhabitants, and is finely situated on the Shannon, carrying on a great trade in provisions and grain. GALWAY, on the same coast, possesses



*Cork.*



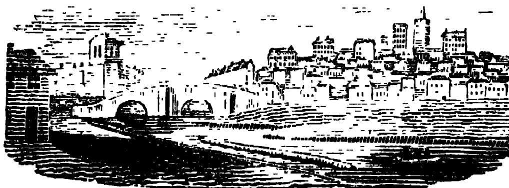
*Cork and Harbour.*



*Limerick.*



*Dublin.*



*Dublin.*



*Waterford.*



*Londonderry.*



*Belfast.*



*Douglas, Isle of Man.*

33,120 inhabitants, and trades with the West Indies.

295. Belfast, in the north-east, contains above 39,277 inhabitants, and is the focus of the linen and other manufactories. To the south-east are Waterford, containing 28,821, and Wexford, 11,600 inhabitants; both fine ports, and carrying on extensive trade.

296. The Population of Ireland, by the returns of 1831, was as under:—

| County. | Chief Town. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Antrim | Carrickfergus | 323,306 |
| Armagh | Armagh | 220,651 |
| Carlow | Carlow | 81,576 |
| Cavan | Cavan | 228,050 |
| Clare | Ennis | 258,262 |
| Cork, East | Youghall | 407,935 |
| —— West | Cork | 397,431 |
| Donegal | Ballyshannon | 298,104 |
| Down | Downpatrick | 352,571 |
| Dublin | Dublin | 386,694 |
| Fermanagh | Enniskillen | 149,555 |
| Galway | Galway | 427,407 |
| Kerry | Tralee | 219,989 |
| Kildare | Naas | 108,401 |
| Kilkenny | Kilkenny | 193,024 |
| King's County | Phillipstown | 144,029 |
| Leitrim | Carrick | 141,303 |
| Limerick | Limerick | 300,080 |
| Londonderry | Londonderry | 222,416 |
| Longford | Longford | 112,391 |
| Louth | Dundalk | 108,168 |
| Mayo | Castlebar | 367,956 |

| County. | Chief Town. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Meath | Trim | 177,023 |
| Monaghan | Monaghan | 195,532 |
| Queen's County | Maryborough | 145,843 |
| Roscommon | Elphin | 239,903 |
| Sligo | Sligo | 171,508 |
| Tipperary | Cashell | 402,598 |
| Waterford | Waterford | 176,898 |
| Westmeath | Mullingar | 231,550 |
| Wexford | Wexford | 182,991 |
| Wicklow | Wicklow | 122,301 |
| | A grand total of | 7,734,365 |

297. This vast population gives, for 18,683 square miles, no less than 414 to a square mile, double that of France, and 60 per cent. more than Great Britain, and exceeding any other country in the world.

298. In 18,683 square miles there are 14,357,120 statute acres, of which about 9 millions are in various cultivation. In 1821, only 2,836,815 were occupied, and 4 millions without occupation, chiefly as paupers or wretched cotters, on a level with their own pigs.

299. At from 70 to 90 miles from the English shore, and approaching the coast of France, lie the NORMAN ISLES, being the last remains of the ancient Norman territory of the kings of England. They are four, viz. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark.

300. JERSEY is 12 miles long, and 6 broad, and contains 4,990 houses, and 7,292 families; 2,102 in agriculture, and 2,756 in trade and

manufactures. It produces abundance of cyder, and feeds large quantities of cattle. Its manufactures are worsted stockings and caps.

301. GUERNSEY is about 30 miles in circumference, and includes 3,804 houses, in 5,333 families, of whom 1,500 are in agriculture, and 3,490 in trade and manufactures. Its chief town is St. Pierre, consisting of one street, like Thames-street, London. It is covered with orchards and gardens, but the happiness of the people is disturbed by dreams of wealth, supposed to be attainable by the fluctuating means of foreign commerce. It abounds in rich fruit.

302. ALDERNEY, only seven miles from Cape La Hogue, and but eight miles in circumference, contains 12,000 inhabitants. SARK is about two miles long, and possesses only 500 inhabitants, whosubsist on their native produce.

303. The ISLE OF MAN is situated in the Irish Channel, midway between England and Ireland, and only 18 miles from Scotland. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad, containing 8,259 families. The chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peele, and the Island contains 6,864 houses.

304. The island is governed by laws made by its own government, consisting of the governor, his council, the *deemsters*, and *keys*. The Manks language is a dialect of the Welsh. 3,053 families are engaged in agriculture, and 1,976 in trade and manufactures.

305. The HEBRIDES consist of a cluster of islands, nearly 300 in number, lying north of Ireland, and north-west of Scotland. They are

supposed to contain 50,000 inhabitants, who are verging on a state of barbarism, and live chiefly on fish, potatoes, and wild-fowl. Some late writers say that slavery, of the worst kind, at this moment subsists in the persons of the *Scallags*.

306. LEWIS, the largest of the Hebrides, is 50 miles long and 20 broad. Its climate is wet and cold, and the face of the country naked and marshy. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and its only small town is Stornaway.

307. Among these islands, Staffa is famous for its basaltic columns, and for a basaltic cavern, called Fingall's Cave, made by the action of the tides, among the Basaltic Pillars. It is 140 feet long, and 56 feet high at its entrance.

308. The other Western Islands are Sky, Mull, St. Kilda, Rona, Jura, Ilay, and Hyona, the ancient residence of St. Columba. The language is the Erse, or Punic; and many superstitions, particularly a belief in second-sight, exist among the inhabitants.

309. The ORKNEYS lie north of Scotland, and the chief of them is called Mainland. They are few in number, and contain about 24,000 inhabitants. The chief town of Mainland is Kirkwall.

310. Farther north are the Shetland Islands, almost out of the vortex of humanity. They consist of one large island, called Shetland, or Mainland; of Yell; of Unst; and 70 or 80 mere rocks, 40 of which are inhabited, and the whole

by 23,000 inhabitants. Lerwick is the largest village. No trees grow there, and there is scarcely any vegetation. The sheep, however, which are exceedingly small, yield the finest wool.

311. HELIGOLAND, a small island, or rock, accessible only on one side, lies off the mouth of the Elbe, about 20 miles from the German and Danish shores. It was taken by the English from the Danes during the late war, and now serves as a depôt for merchandize. It has neither trees nor vegetation, and feeds only sheep and goats.

*Obs.*—The following Latitudes and Longitudes, in brief, if committed to memory, will enable the student to compare different positions in the British islands.

| | *Lat.* | *Lon.* |
|---|---|---|
| Shetland Islands | 61 | 2 w. |
| Kirkwall, in the Orkneys | 58 | 3 w. |
| Aberdeen | 57 | 2½w. |
| Edinburgh | 56 | 3 w. |
| York | 54 | 1 w. |
| Dublin | 53⅓ | 6½w. |
| Liverpool | 53½ | 3 w. |
| Galway | 53 | 10 w. |
| Yarmouth | 52½ | 1¾ e. |
| Cambridge | 52 | 0¼ e. |
| Cork | 52 | 8½w. |
| Oxford | 51¾ | 1¼w. |
| London | 51½ | 0 |
| Portsmouth | 50¼ | 1 w. |
| Land's End | 50 | 5¾w. |
| Jersey | 49 | 2 w. |

There are, consequently, twelve degrees of latitude of 69 1/12th mile between the Shetland and the Norman Islands; and 12 degrees of longitude, or 36 miles, between Galway west and Yarmouth east.

## CHAPTER IX.

### *Means of Defence and Offence.*

312. As the British Empire can be invaded only from the sea, it is evidently secure against other nations, as long as its navy is master of the ocean. Hence the attention which for many ages has been paid to our fleets, and hence the importance of maintaining its superiority.

313. At the termination of the late war, the royal navy, or the ships and vessels manned and fitted for fighting, amounted to nearly 1000 sail. Those which carry above 60 cannon are called ships of the line; and of these the British navy now contains about 120. A large portion are now laid up *in ordinary*, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, &c.

314. *First*-rate ships are those which have from 100 to 120 guns, and from 850 to 875 men.

*Second*-rate ships have from 90 to 98 guns, and from 700 to 750 men.

*Third*-rates have from 64 to 80 guns, and carry from 500 to 650 men.

*Fourth*-rates have from 50 to 60 guns, and from 320 to 420 men.

*Fifth*-rates, called *Frigates*, have from 32 to 40 guns, and from 220 to 300 men.

And *Sixth*-rates have from 20 to 28 guns, and from 140 to 200 men.

315. Besides the six rates, from 120 to 20

guns, there are a great number of small vessels. called sloops and brigs of war, which carry from 16 to 20 guns; also gun-brigs and cutters, which carry from 6 to 14 guns, besides bomb-ships for purposes of bombardment, fire-ships for setting an enemy's fleet in flames, and armed steam-vessels.

316. The British Navy is under the direction of the Board of Admiralty, of which there are five commissioners, exercising the ancient powers of Lord High Admiral. For the purpose of building, repairing, and fitting out ships, there are extensive royal dock-yards at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, and Milford, all of which are wonders of the world, in the extent and ingenuity of their operations.

*Obs.*—There are refitting establishments at Deal, Harwich, Falmouth, Leith, Yarmouth, Kinsale, Gibraltar, Malta, Halifax, Antigua, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, and Madras.

317. The ships of the British navy are commanded by admirals, captains, commanders, and lieutenants. Admirals are either of the red, white, or blue flags; there are also vice-admirals and rear-admirals of each colour. The senior admiral of the red is called Admiral of the Fleet. They all rise in rank, and take command when on service, according to their seniority.

318. Captains, called Post-Captains, after three years from the date of their commissions, command ships of the line and frigates. Sloops,

brigs, &c. are under Commanders, and gun-brigs and cutters under Lieutenants. The first step in the naval service is that of midshipman, in which rank every one serves six years before he can be made a lieutenant.

319. Attached to every ship are a certain number of soldiers, expert in the use of musquetry, called Marines, of whom there are 160 on board a first-rate; and upwards of 30,000 in time of war, distributed through the navy, having their generals, colonels, captains, and other ranks usual in an army.

320. As a provision for aged and wounded seamen of the royal navy, the splendid palace of Greenwich has been provided, and here nearly 3,000 of these veterans spend the remainder of their days in peace, plenty, and comfort, while out-pensioners receive each 7*l.* per annum.

321. Another vast department of the warlike means of the empire is the army, which, from the yeomen of the guard in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and a regiment of guards in the reign of Charles the Second, rose in the late wars to 15,000 artillery, 30,000 horse, and 200,000 infantry; besides 150,000 English, Irish, and Scotch Militia, 200,000 local militia, and 30,000 regularly-trained volunteers!

*Obs.*—Even in time of profound peace, the troops in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, amount to about 100,000 men. In India there is an equal number of native troops, called sepoys, &c.,

322. The militia, or citizen soldiery, when

called out, are drawn by ballot, in their respective counties, to serve for five years, or during a war; and every man from the age of 18 to 45 is liable to be drawn, and must serve, or find a substitute. Every county has its regiment of from 600 to 1000 men.

*Obs.*—The government of England, acting in conformity to the laws, and respecting the rights of the commons and of juries, apprehends nothing from teaching the mass of the people the use of arms; and, on the other hand, the people feel less jealousy than formerly, except as to the expence of a standing army, because the rights of the commons, of juries, and the public press, are so well understood, even by the army itself, that no apprehension exists that the sword can ever be drawn by English soldiers against those CIVIL LIBERTIES which are the basis of the prosperity, glory, and permanence of the empire.

323. The administration of the army is directed by a Commander-in-chief, assisted by the Secretary-at-war, the Secretary-of-state for the war-department, the Master-general of the Ordnance, the Adjutant-general, and the Quarter-master-general. The superior ranks of officers in the British army are Field-marshals, Generals, Lieutenant-generals, and Major-generals.

324. What Greenwich Hospital effects for the navy, Chelsea Hospital effects for the army. Here is a comfortable asylum for nearly a thousand aged and decrepid soldiers, including many thousand out-pensioners. Besides these hospitals, there are establishments for the education of the children of sailors and soldiers, provisions for 'officers' widows, &c. &c. creditable to the liberality of the country.

*Obs.* 1.—The British navy, in the number of ships-of-war, is nearly equal to the navies of all other nations, and 2 or 3 times greater than those of any other single nation. Nor is the sea-service one in which other nations can compete with success, since the duties of a seaman are very complicated, and ships of war can only be well-manned from a commercial marine.

2.—The Army is a force less national, though effective and respectable. The continental nations, whose defence rests on armies, out-number the British by 3 or 4 to 1, and tactics and artillery bring to a level the qualities of personal courage, on which victories anciently depended. Nothing can, however, be more perfect than all the *materiel* of the British army.



## CHAPTER X.

## *The Church, Universities, Education, Literature, and Antiquities.*

325. England threw off the Ecclesiastical authority of the Pope of Rome in the reign of Henry VIII., and has, since that time, been at the head of the Reformed or Protestant Religion. The Church of England has the King for its head, and is established by law in England, Wales, and Ireland; but in Scotland, the Presbyterian or Calvinist Church is established by law.

*Obs.*—About two-fifths of the population are attached to the Church, and the other three-fifths consist of Dissenters and Methodists of various denominations, besides a considerable number who are attached to no particular faith.

326. For purposes of Church Government, and for the universal instruction of the people, the three kingdoms are divided into parishes, each of which is provided with a rector, vicar, or curate (or in Scotland with a minister,) to perform divine service on Sundays and on other fixed days.

*Obs.*—Parishes were originally those parts of *Manors*, the tythes of which were appropriated to build and support a Church. The *right* of nominating the Rector or Vicar, is called an *advowson*. The *Manors* grew out of the feudal system, and were tracts held by the Lord of the Sovereign, and let out on condition to *tenants*, which condition, or *custom*, is now commuted in many cases by *quit-rents*, and a *heriot*, or small forfeiture, on death. Lands so held are called *Copyholds*; but those which are released from *quit-rents*, or *heriots*, are called *Freeholds*. Lands or houses, granted at a fixed rent, for a term of years, are called *Leaseholds*. Lands or houses, pledged for the re-payment of the principal and interest of a sum borrowed, are said to be *mortgaged*.

327. The Anglican Church is governed, in England and Wales, by the two Archbishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York: the former containing 21 bishopricks; and the latter the three bishopricks of Durham, Carlisle, and Chester, and also Soder and Man.

*Obs.*—Archbishops and Bishops are nominated by the King, and chosen, as matter of form, by the Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral. Their revenues are from 5,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* per annum, and chiefly arise from great tythes, or lands appropriated.

328. By William the Norman the bishopricks were made baronies, hence the two archbishops and 24 bishops have seats in the House of Lords; and they enjoy many of the privi-

leges of Peers, independently of their clerical power of ordaining priests and deacons, instituting to livings, confirming youth, consecrating churches, &c.

329. The bishoprics are as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| London | Landaff |
| Durham | Lincoln |
| Winchester | Salisbury |
| Ely | St. Asaph |
| Worcester | Bangor |
| Litchfield and Coventry | Bath and Wells |
| Carlisle | Chester |
| Norwich | Gloucester |
| Hereford | St. David's |
| Peterborough | Exeter |
| Chichester | Bristol |
| Oxford | Rochester |

and also Soder and Man, which is not a barony.

330. Every bishopric has its deanery; and, besides deans of all the above places, there are deans of Westminster, Windsor, Bocking, and Battle, Croydon, Guernsey, Jersey, and Rippon.

*Obs.*—The Dean and the Canons, or Prebendaries, form the Chapter or Council to the Bishop, to assist and advise him in the functions of his office. Some are nominated by the King, and others by the Bishop. There are various kinds of Deans, which require several divisions to distinguish them properly; 1. Deans or *Chapters*, who are either cathedral or collegiate churches. 2. Deans of *Peculiars*, who have sometimes both jurisdiction and cure of souls, as the Dean of Battel, in Sussex, and sometimes jurisdiction only, as the Dean of the Arches in London, and the Dean of Croydon. 3. *Rural* Deans, very ancient officers of the church, but almost out of use, intended to be the deputies of the bishop throughout his

diocese. 4. Deans of the *Colleges of the Universities*, appointed to enforce discipline. 5. *Honorary* Deans, as the Dean of the royal chapel at St. James's. 6. Deans of provinces, or Deans of bishops: thus, the Bishop of London is Dean of the province of Canterbury, and to him the archbishop directs his mandate for summoning the bishops.

331. Of other dignitaries of the Church, there are 200 prebendaries attached to the cathedrals, 60 archdeacons, 103 canons, and many rural deans in every bishop's diocese.

*Obs.*—A *prebend* is the office, or the stipend annexed to it; a *prebendary* the person who executes the office, or receives the stipend.

332. There are, in England and Wales, 10,872 church livings, of which 5,177 are rectories, and 5,516 vicarages, besides 755 cathedral dignitaries. But no less than 6,619 of the patrons of livings are lay-impropriators.

*Obs.* 1.—The whole affair of lay-impropriatorship is so scandalous an abuse, that even at the end of 300 years the property ought, by act of Parliament, to be resumed for the Church, and the lay-receivers be well content if they be not called on to make restitution.

2.—If tythes are considered as a 10th of produce, and produce triple the rent, then the clergy would be entitled to 6s in the pound on the rentals; or if produce is quadruple to 8s. in the pound on the amount of rentals, which would be 4, 5, or 6 times more than they have received for many years.

333. There are about 8000 dissenting congregations in England and Wales, that is, 3000 Wesleyan Methodists, 1000 other Methodists, 3000 Unitarians, Baptists, Independents, &c., and 1000 Quakers, and Catholics.

*Obs.*—250 large new churches have been built within

8 or 10 years, and every year adds 100 to the various denominations of Dissenters.

334. The tythes are about 6 millions, of which about 2½ millions are divided among the clergy, 2½ goes to lay-impropriators, and 1 is absorbed by agents, proctors, &c.

*Obs.* 1.—Tythes, by law, are a tenth of produce, but owing to an unequal pressure on industry, the clergy, in general, compound for a term of years, at a fixed charge. But the lay-impropriators, who by purchase or inheritance are improperly allowed to hold the great tythes of rectories, generally exact the whole in kind, and to the last farthing of their claim, and thereby bring great odium on the church.

2.—It was one of the abuses of the Popish Church, that, in livings held by Abbeys and Monasteries, the great tythes were taken by the house, while one of their body, as *Vicar*, for his brethren took only the small tythes. This abuse ought to have been corrected at the Reformation, but instead of being corrected, and the great as well as small tythes being then given to the clergyman who did the parish duty, the Reformers gave the great tythes, which had been so withheld, to rapacious friends, and they have either descended, or been sold from hand to hand for 300 years past.

3.—In like manner immense estates which had been left to the church, or to charities, were obtained by rapacious and unprincipled persons, and are withheld from their appointed purpose even to this day.

335. In Ireland, the Anglican church is governed by four archbishops, of the provinces of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, under whom are 10 bishops; and 4 are periodically elected to represent the spiritual interests of Ireland in the House of Peers.

336. At least three-fourths of the population of Ireland remain attached to popery, and the

popish priests have unbounded influence over their numerous votaries.

337. In Scotland there are no clerical dignitaries, but all the clergy are called Ministers, and have equal rank and power. They meet, however, for purposes of Church government, in a general assembly, in synods, and in presbyteries. Nearly synonimous to the English church-warden and overseer of the poor are the Scottish ruling elder and deacon.

*Obs.*—In Scotland, members of the Church of England are deemed Dissenters, and they number and rank in Scotland something like the Presbyterians themselves in England.

338. When popery was abolished, and the reformed religion introduced, the discussions on religious topics naturally led to conscientious differences of opinion on certain passages of the Sacred Scriptures, and hence the origin of the various religious sects, all of whom, on spiritual points, are, or ought to be, respected by the Church of England, and by each other.

*Obs.*—The right of the Church to dissent from the previous establishment of Popery, was the same as the right of others to dissent at any time from the Church, and from each other. Hence, in points of theology and divine worship, all Christians are bound to respect and tolerate each other, and to pity, rather than reproach, what each supposes to be the heresy of his brother. In this respect, the Established Church of England can never be too much commended for its tolerant and liberal spirit; at the same time, it must be acknowledged, that violent men have sometimes discredited the clerical and Christian character, by yielding to their passions, and becoming the instruments of persecution.

339. The principal dissenters in the British

Islands are called Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers or Friends, Independents, Calvinists, Unitarians, Universalists, and Swedenborgians; besides the Methodists, a very numerous body.

*Obs.*—As a body, the Dissenters are as respectable, in point of numbers, as in virtue and talents. Among them have appeared many who have been eminently conspicuous for both piety and learning; and those of the present time by no means discredit their predecessors.

340. It is computed that more than two-thirds of the population, under one or other of these denominations, are seceders from the Church, and that their preachers and teachers, though scantily provided for, number not less than five thousand. In the Church itself has lately existed a class of Calvinistic Preachers, who are rigid disciplinarians, and draw together large congregations.

*Obs.*—As this is not a theological work, nothing is explained in regard to tenets; but, of the whole body of religious teachers, it may be said, that they keep alive a spirit of piety, and encourage moral and religious habits; and that differences of opinion have, on the religious feelings of society, the effect of stimulants on the body natural. The student who desires to become acquainted with the tenets of all sects, and to peruse the sacred writings with advantage, should possess himself of *Robinson's Theological Dictionary*, as a perfect body of knowledge on such subjects.

341. Of late years the value of education has been more justly appreciated than formerly. At this time, it is unusual to meet with a grown person who cannot both read and write. This happy change is to be ascribed to the Reformed Religion, and its Bibles and Prayer-books in

English, to the Art of Printing, to the universal and liberal establishment of Schools, and to the Lancastrian and Bellian modes of instruction.

*Obs.* 1.—As it is Education that forms and fashions man for the Social State, so the task of educating the young is the most useful, important, and respectable, in society. Next to gratitude to parents, the best affections are always due to those who direct and enlighten the mind, and who thereby raise the human species above savages and beasts of the field. He must have a bad heart who does not retain, through life, a grateful remembrance, and never-failing respect, for the sedulous and anxious preceptors of his youth.

2.—In its best and most liberal sense, Education has been wonderfully improved, by the general introduction into all studies of the Interrogative System, or the method of questions, to which answers are to be framed, and written by the pupil. For this system, the public are indebted to Sir Richard Phillips, who has lived to witness its general establishment in many thousand of the best Schools.

342. Formerly the Universities were the only schools. Oxford is the most ancient in Europe, being prior to the time of Alfred. It now contains twenty colleges and five halls, structures as splendid as palaces, and maintains about 1,500 Heads, Professors, Tutors, Officers, Fellows, and Students, besides accommodating as many independent Scholars.

*Obs.* 1.—The Colleges and Halls at Oxford are—UNIVERSITY, BALIOL, MERTON, EXETER, ORIEL, QUEEN'S, NEW, LINCOLN, ALL SOULS, MAGDALEN, BRASENNOSE, CORPUS CHRISTI, CHRIST CHURCH, TRINITY, ST. JOHN'S, JESUS, WADHAM, PEMBROKE, WORCESTER and HERTFORD Colleges; ST. MARY HALL, MAGDALEN HALL, NEW INN HALL, ST. ALBAN HALL, and ST. EDMUND HALL.

2.—Michaelmas and Hilary terms are each kept by six weeks residence, and Easter and Trinity terms by three

weeks each.—A residence of three weeks in each term is sufficient for *Bachelors of Arts* keeping term for a Master's degree; and for Students in Civil Law, who have kept twelve terms, and have been examined for their degree. —Sixteen terms are required for the degree of *Bachelor of Arts* from all, except the sons of English, Scotch, and Irish Peers, and the eldest sons of Baronets and Knights, when matriculated as such, and not on the foundation of any College; all such persons are allowed to be candidates for that degree after having completed three years.

3.—From the time of admission to a Bachelor's degree, twelve terms are computed, before the Bachelor can be admitted to the degree of *Master of Arts.*—For the degree of *Bachelor in Civil Law, without proceeding through Arts*, twenty-eight terms are necessary.—For the degree of *Doctor in Civil Law*, five years are to be computed from the time at which the Bachelor's degree was conferred. — For a *Bachelor's in Civil Law* three years are required, to be calculated from the regency; and for a Doctor's, four years more, to be calculated from the time at which the Bachelor's was taken.—For the degree of *Bachelor in Medicine*, after the same manner, one year from the regency, and for a Doctor's three years more.—For the degree of *Bachelor in Divinity* seven years, according to a similar computation, and four years more for a Doctor's.

343. The University of Cambridge consists of thirteen colleges and four halls, as magnificent as those of Oxford, and supporting 1,330 Heads, Professors, Officers, Fellows, and 2,500 Students.

*Obs.* 1.—The Colleges and Halls at Cambridge are—TRINITY, ST. JOHN'S, EMMANUEL, JESUS, QUEEN'S, TRINITY HALL, CAIUS, CHRIST, PEMBROKE HALL, CLARE HALL, ST. PETER'S, KING'S, MAGDALEN, SIDNEY, BENE'T, CATHERINE HALL, and DOWNING COLLEGE.

2.—A *Bachelor of Arts*, at Cambridge, must reside the greater part of twelve several terms, the first and last excepted —A *Master of Arts* must be B. A. of three years' standing.—A *Bachelor of Divinity* must be M. A. of seven

years' standing.—A *Bachelor of Divinity* (ten-year man.) These are tolerated by the statutes (12th Eliz.) which allow persons who are admitted at any college, being twenty-four years of age and upwards, to take the degree of B. D. at the end of ten years. During the last two years they must reside the greater part of three several terms.—A *Doctor of Divinity* must be a Bachelor of Divinity of five, or a Master of Arts of twelve years' standing.—A *Bachelor of Laws* must be of six years' standing complete, and must keep the greater part of nine several terms.—A *Doctor of Laws* must be of five years' standing from the degree of B. C. L. or a Master of Arts of seven years' standing.—A *Bachelor of Physic* must keep the greater part of nine several terms, and may be admitted any time in his sixth year.—A *Doctor of Physic* is bound to the same regulations as D. C. L.—A *Licentiate in Medicine* is required to be M. A. or M. B. of two years standing. No exercise, but examination by the Professor and another Doctor of the faculty.—A *Bachelor of Music* must enter his name at some college, and compose and perform a solemn piece of Music, as an exercise prior to his degree.—A *Doctor of Music* is generally Mus. B. and his exercise is the same.

344. In London are two new Colleges, on much esteemed plans, the *London University College*, near Tottenham-Court-Road; and *King's College*, in part of Somerset-House, both of which afford the best education on moderate terms. The Dissenters also have Colleges, very ably conducted, at Mill-Hill, and Homerton.

345. In Scotland are the justly-celebrated Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, old and new Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; in Ireland, the respected University of Dublin: all princely establishments, abounding in learned men, and the ablest professors in every branch of knowledge.

346. At nearly all these Universities are granted the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, Law, Physic, and Music, after certain periods of residence, and undergoing certain examinations.

*Obs.* 1.—It is greatly to be regretted that these different honorary degrees, which ought to be conferred only as the rewards of real merit, are often so easily to be obtained, for a small sum of money. Even at Edinburgh, the reputation of which stands so high for medical advantages, there are persons who subsist by preparing for unqualified students the theses necessary to obtain the degree even of M. D.

2.—Farther, it is to be lamented that more respect is not paid in all these establishments for British education to the English Language. On the contrary, two-thirds of the time is wasted in acquiring such knowledge of the *obsolete* Latin and Greek languages as was possessed by every Roman and Athenian shopkeeper, and for no other reason than that the Romans were our conquerors, and they enslaved us by their religious jurisdiction. Their homage to the Greeks has led to ours, but the study of Arabic, German, and other living languages, deserves preference in an enlightened course of education.

347. Spread over the Empire are many endowed schools, for teaching the dead languages of Rome and Greece; and, happily, there also are every where independent schools or academies, in which are taught some of the living languages, and the useful and liberal arts and sciences, disseminating through the nation a body of knowledge, such as never before existed in any population.

*Obs.*—The Royal Foundation of Christ's Hospital, London, gives a liberal, though very antiquated education to 1200 children, with board and cloathing; and its

funds are most honourably administered by the Corporation of London. As much cannot, however, be said for hundreds of other foundation schools, wherein there is not only an obsolete education, but such gross mis-appropriations as are a public scandal.

348. Nor are the poor in general deprived of the blessing of education, CHARITY-SCHOOLS being to be met with in every town and populous parish, at which a million of children are constantly receiving such an education as qualifies them for future advancement in life, if they are good, obedient, and industrious. Sunday and other schools, either wholly or nearly gratuitous, have of late years been also instituted on a large scale.

*Obs.* 1.—The provision for Parochial Schoolmasters is inadequate to their subsistence, and discreditable to the liberality of the national character. The lowest assistant in the work of Education ought to be able to earn at least twice the income of a mechanic; yet how many there are, on public foundations, who are paid not half that pittance!

2.—For the purpose of teaching the arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, at an easy expence to the whole population, schools have lately been established on plans recommended by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. In these the senior pupils teach the juniors, in a regularly ascending series, so that one superintending master or mistress can conduct a school of 500 children. Such schools cannot be too much promoted, as the means of preventing vice and crimes, by good early habits.

3.—These schools are, however, adapted only to a severe economy of expence; but in all cases where economy is not the primary object, the master or governess will be the immediate Preceptor, and will inculcate the elements of knowledge, by means of the *Interrogative System*; that is, by good Text Books, accompanied by

Questions without Answers, to which, answers in writing are to be supplied by the Pupil from the Text-Book.

349. Such being the means of acquiring knowledge, it is not astonishing that the British Empire excels in every department of literature; that our poets, our philosophers, our historians, our moralists, our divines, our physicians, our orators, and our painters are the ablest in the world.

350. Among *poets*, Britain boasts of Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Thomson, Young, Goldsmith, Cowper, Wolcot, and Byron.

351. Among *philosophers*, we have had Bacon, Newton, Boyle, Locke, Berkeley, Priestley, Hartley, Reid, and Young.

352. Among *historians*, we have had Buchanan, Camden, Clarendon, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, and Belsham; and, among moralists, Addison, Richardson, Hawkesworth, Knox, Sterne, and Johnson.

353. In *divinity*, we can boast of Tillotson, Middleton, Watts, Kennicott, Horne, Watson, Paley, Blair, and Porteus; and, among *physicians*, of Harvey, Sydenham, Mead, Cullen, Hunter, and Jenner.

354. Among English *orators*, may be named Pulteney, the two Pitts, Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Wilberforce, Erskine, Whitbread, and Romilly.

355. Among *painters*, the English School boasts of Reynolds, Barry, Gainsborough, Wright, Wilson, Opie, Northcote, West, and Lawrence; among *sculptors*, of Gibbons and Flaxman;

and, among *musicians*, of Purcell, Arne, Storace, and Shield.

356. The ENGLISH LANGUAGE is a compound of the Cymric, Teutonic or Teutch, French, and Latin, and is spoken by the well-educated in every part of the British Islands. In Wales, however, among the common people, the original Cymric is still generally spoken; as is the Gaëlic, or Punic, in the Highlands of Scotland, and in many districts of Ireland.

*Obs.*—Language clears up doubts as to the origin of people. Thus the aboriginal Cambrians, or Welsh, claim an Eastern origin, and alledge that they emigrated from the Crimea, which is proved by the multitude of Oriental words in their language, from Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Greek, &c. So the Irish claim a Phœnician descent, and it is proved by the exact identities of the Irish and Punic languages. In like manner we trace the origin of the piratical tribes who invaded England after the departure of the Romans. Their low German, or Teutch dialect, proves that they were chiefly Frieselanders, Dutch, and Flemings, minged with Danes, Norwegians, &c., but not *Saxons*, a people who speak High German, and whose pure language has but slight affinity with the Patois of Friesland, and the German and Scandinavian coasts, which was then introduced into England. In fact, the Saxons of the interior of Germany were not qualified for the maritime adventures of the Sea Kings, whose comrades were necessarily marines and fishermen. They were, however, exalted into Saxons, to raise the respect of some, and the fears of others, while the vulgar error has been perpetuated by ignorance and base servility.

357. But the Printing Press, in books, journals, newspapers, and periodical publications, has now become the efficient means of general instruction. It is a new and most influential power in society, and, except when it is anony-

mous and irresponsible, or subservient to sordid calculations and popular prejudices, is most useful.

358. There are printed, in London, 6 daily morning papers, 7 daily evening, several 3 days a week, and above 40 on Saturdays and Sundays. There are also 350 several newspapers, published every week in other parts of the kingdom, insomuch, that every family is informed of passing events, and has the means of current instruction.

359. The Press is, however, a blessing or a curse, as it is used, and is independent. Unfortunately, all publication involves the risk of capital, and hence prudent speculators consider more what will please and sell with profit, than what is true. This retards knowledge, unless readers think for themselves; for every Editor is an advocate, and often rewarded as such, so that printed opinions ought, in general, to have no greater weight than the speeches of counsel, retained in a cause, have on an honest jury.

360. The Antiquities, Ruins, or Remains found in England, consist of:—

1. The Barrow, or Sepulcral Mounds of the Britons, with some stone erections, partly British, as Cromlechs, or Grave-stones, and partly Phœnician, as Stonehenge, Abury, &c.

2. Of Roman Camps and Earth-works, and some walls in large bricks, and tessellated pavements in small square bricks.

3. Of structures of the period of the Northmen and Danes, mistakenly called Saxon, consisting

of Churches, parts of Castles, Walls, &c. known by their semi-circular arches.

4. Of Structures in the German or Flemish style, introduced by the Norman Princes, and called Gothic, distinguished by their pointed arches and ornamented parts.

*Obs.*—The Grecian orders were little used before the age of Charles I., when Inigo Jones, Wren, &c. were the Court Architects.

361. The principal structures of England were formed as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kenilworth | in 1100 |
| Warwick Castle | 1100 |
| Glastonbury | 1150 |
| Westminster Hall | 1200 |
| Croyland Abbey | 1240 |
| Redcliffe, Bristol | 1360 |
| King's College, Cambridge | 1450 |
| Eton College | 1450 |
| Windsor Castle | 1490 |
| Holland House | 1607 |

## CHAPTER XI.

### *Laws and Legal Practices.*

362. The government of England is a constitutional monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is supported by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and controlled by that of the democracy in the House

of Commons. The Executive Authority is vested in the King, Sheriffs, and Judges; the legislative in the King, and two Houses of Parliament. The King has the power of appointing all the great officers of state, and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his name.

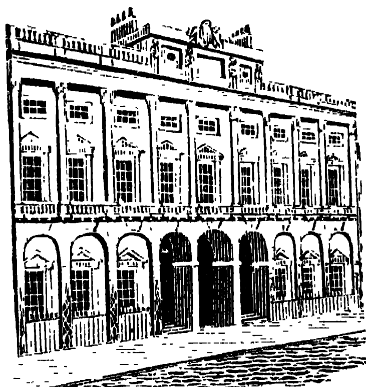
363. The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labour under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops.

*Obs.*—The number of each, in 1833, was as follows:—

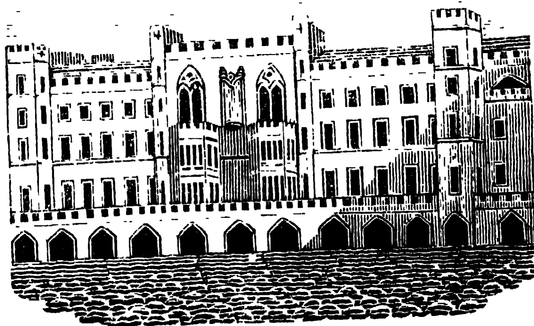
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dukes, (4 royal) | 25 | Represent. Peers of Scotland | 16 |
| Marquesses | 19 | ———— Ireland | 28 |
| Earls | 106 | English Archbs. & Bishops | 26 |
| Viscounts | 18 | Irish Representative do. | 4 |
| Barons | 185 | | —— |
| | | *Total of the House of Peers* | 427 |

364. The Lords Temporal are Peers of the Realm, and are hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, and their honors, immunities, and privileges are hereditary. A Peer may vote by proxy, and when sitting in judgment he gives his vote upon his *honor*. The persons of Peers are sacred and inviolable from arrest and imprisonment for debts, trespasses, &c. They cannot be outlawed in any civil action; nor can any attachment lie against their persons; and they are possessed of various other privileges and immunities.

365. The number is indefinite, and may be



*Somerset House, Strand.*



*House of Lords.*

increased at the pleasure of the Crown. The ancient nobility sit in the house by *descent*; the new-made peers by *creation*; the 16 representative peers for Scotland, and the 28 representative peers for Ireland, by *election*; the former are elected for each parliament; but the latter for life.

*Obs.*—Of living titles, Elizabeth created only 2; James I. 10; Charles II. 14; George II. 18; but George III. 124; and George IV. 85.

366. The business of the House of Peers is chiefly directed by the Chairman of the Committees, whose powers are very great and operative, and a House is usually formed of him, the Chancellor, and Junior Bishop, who attends to read the prayers.

367. The House of Commons consists of knights, citizens, and burgesses, respectively chosen by counties, cities, and boroughs. The first Speaker certainly known was Petrus de Mountford, chosen in 1260, in the reign of Henry III. In the reign of Henry VI. the number of members was about 300; in the first parliament of Henry VII. 298; in the time of James I. 493; but since the union of Ireland, in 1801, it has been 658.

368. The duration of Parliament was formerly for three years; but the Septennial Act, in 1715, in a moment of alarm, extended the duration to seven years, unless dissolved; but it seldom happens that Parliament sits out this period, and the last 8 continued, on the average, but 3½ years.

369. The presiding officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker. In the House he sits as moderator or chairman, and in this capacity he never *speaks*, except for the due observance of the rules and usages of debate.

370. When his mace is *on* the table, (40 members being present,) the assembly is a House; when *under* the table, it is a Committee, when the Speaker takes his seat among the members, and speaks on the subject like any other member, addressing the chairman of the Committee.

371. The Speaker is the great functionary of the House of Commons, which is in most respects entirely regulated by him, just as the Lords by the Chairman of Committees; and by the Speaker and his clerks a great portion of the public business is transacted. In addition to his salary and fees, (altogether about £10,000 per annum,) the Speaker receives £1,000, as *equipment* money, and 2,000 ounces of plate on his election; 2 hogshead of claret, and £100 for stationery, annually; besides a superb house, with extensive offices.

372. The Reformed House of Commons is composed as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *England.* | 26 Counties, 4 each; 7, 3 do.; 6, 2 do.; Yorkshire 6; Isle of Wight 1, | 144 | 471 |
| | 133 Cities & Boroughs 2 each, .. | 266 | |
| | 53 Boroughs, 1 each, ........ | 53 | |
| | City of London .......... | 4 | |
| | Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 2 each, ...... | 4 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Wales.* | 3 Counties, 2 each; & 9 Counties, 1 each .................. | 15 | 29 |
| | 14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each | 14 | |
| *Scotland.* | 33 Counties, ................. | 30 | 53 |
| | Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2 each .................. | 4 | |
| | 18 Boroughs & Districts of ditto | 19 | |
| *Ireland.* | 32 Counties, 2 each, .......... | 64 | 105 |
| | 6 Cities, 2 each; 27 Boroughs, 1 each ..................... | 39 | |
| | The University of Dublin 2 .... | 2 | |

*Total*..........658

373. The LORD CHANCELLOR is at the head of the administration of the law in England; and, since the age of Elizabeth, unites this power with that of Lord-Keeper. He is sole judge in his own court of equity; and also president of the House of Lords; and a member of the cabinet council.

374. There is also a Vice-Chancellor, who presides in a second court of equity; and the officer, called the Master of the Rolls, presides in a third. Their object is to give equitable construction to agreements, and often to supply their place, or any deficiency in positive law.

*Obs.* 1.—The enormous expences of chancery proceedings have, however, for many years rendered it useless to persons of moderate fortune; and, therefore, it has too often been made use of by the rich to oppress the weak, and is commonly resorted to by trustees and assignees, who go to law with money not their own.

2.—The Chancery Court in Ireland is similar.

375. The THREE COMMON LAW COURTS, at

Westminster, have each 5 judges; and each about 60 officers, clerks, &c. &c. The judges have 5,500*l.* a year; and future ones are to have 5,000*l.*

376. The Court of King's Bench had 61,000 causes in 1829; which, at an average cost to both parties of 150*l.*, was above 9 millions; but many cost double or treble that sum.

*Obs.*—Law expences altogether, civil and criminal, cost, in 1829, above 20 millions; supporting 30,000 judges, recorders, barristers, commissioners, attornies, officers of courts, scriveners, &c.; with average incomes of 400*l.* each, besides stamps to the revenue, and the expences, &c. of witnesses.

377. JUSTICES IN LAW are the ten judges in the King's Bench and Common Pleas; and the heads are called chief-justices. In the Court of Exchequer, the judges are called *barons*; and the chief, lord-chief-baron. They expound the statute law, and apply the common law; and make rules of court often equivalent to laws.

378. The HOME CIRCUIT goes to Hertford, Chelmsford, Maidstone, Horsham, Lewes, Kingston, or Guildford, or Croydon.

379. The OXFORD CIRCUIT goes to Reading or Abingdon, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester.

380. The MIDLAND CIRCUIT goes to Northampton, Oakham, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Coventry, and Warwick.

381. The WESTERN CIRCUIT goes to Winchester, Salisbury, Dofchester, Exeter, Laun-

ceston or Bodmin, Bristol, Taunton, or Bridgewater, or Wells.

382. The NORFOLK CIRCUIT goes to Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Ely, Thetford, or Norwich, and Bury St. Edmunds.

383. The NORTHERN CIRCUIT goes to York, Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Appleby, and Lancaster.

384. CHESTER CIRCUIT goes to Chester, Mold, Welsh Pool, and Ruthin.

385. The SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT goes to Cardigan, Pembroke, Caermarthen, and Haverford West.

386. The BRECON CIRCUIT goes to Cardiff, Brecon, and Preisteign.

*Obs.*—Some alterations are proposed to be made in the distribution of these Circuits.

387. The NORTH WALES CIRCUIT goes to Beaumaris, Caernarvon, Bala, or Dolgelly.

388. There are 12 POLICE-OFFICES in London, besides the Mansion-house and Guildhall, and the New Police, or Gens-d'armerie Establishment.

389. QUARTER-SESSIONS are held throughout England in the weeks after January 6; after Easter week; after July 7; and after October 11; except otherwise fixed.

390. The Number of Magistrates in England and Wales, in 1832, was 5,371, of whom 1,354 were clergymen; and the number of persons which they committed for crimes was 20,829, being 5 times as many as in 1805.

*Obs.*—Crimes or Thieving are in proportion to distress and inadequacy of wages, and the reduced wages of all

labour for many years has been the main cause of the increase of such crimes. At the same time, the malt-tax, and the consequent increase of beer and gin-shops, has greatly contributed. The crime of Murder has, however, not increased.

391. In crimes, thefts or larceny have increased, in 24 years, from 3,500 to 13,600; but murder was 64 in 1810, and 57 in 1834, and has varied from 40 to 80, a proof that pecuniary distress, and not increased wickedness, is the cause of the increase of crime.

## CHAPTER XII.

### *Taxes and Assessments.*

392. The English are the highest taxed people in the world. In public assessments of different kinds, each individual pays 1*s.* 2*d.* per week, and every family 5*s.* 6*d.* In France and Holland it is 5*d.* per week, or 2*s.* per family. In other European Countries, but 2*d.* or 1½*d.* per week each, and in the United States only 2*d.* per week per family.

*Obs.*—State taxes, in England, are collected for about 50 millions, 7 millions for the poor, 3 for the clergy, and 5 or 6 millions more for highways, church-rates, &c. The public debt, incurred by loans for wars, costs alone 26*s.* per annum from every individual, or 6*l.* 8*s.*, on the average, from every family in the United Kingdom.

393. To maintain 167,000 aged and disabled paupers, 300,000 others, and as many children,

above seven millions are raised in poor-rates. If the 167,000 cost 12*l.* 5*s.* each, above 5 millions are expended in the permanent or temporary relief of others, and no duty, however irksome, is more sacred.

*Obs.* 1.—The poor-laws may be occasionally abused, but in this, as in all cases, it is better that even 10 guilty escape, than that one real sufferer should perish for want in a country which so abounds in all necessaries and luxuries. If the annual profits of the country is 160 millions, and the 7 millions is fairly and equally assessed, it is no undue concession to age, misfortune, and inability.

2. Besides the poor-rates of 7 or 8 millions, there are assessed, in England and Wales, 2½ millions for church-rates, county-rate, and highway-rates, and about 1½ millions of the poor-rates are expended in litigation, &c. so that these local assessments are nearly 11 millions.

394. The pressure of taxes, and the greater power of income in untaxed countries, has latterly led to a pernicious system of foreign residence, and full 100,000 families draw their incomes, half-pay, or annuities, from England, and spend it in France, Italy, Switzerland, or the Netherlands. Add to this, that few gentlemen now live on their estates, but expend their rents in London, abroad, or at watering-places.

*Obs.*—To this may be added the drafts on every locality, for taxes, sent to London and expended there; so that the country is deprived of circulating medium, and every where is in a state of complaint and impoverishment. Local bankers' issues used to resupply these drains, but the infatuated laws of 1826 deprived the country of this salutary relief.

395. The inadequacy of the remuneration for labour of all kinds, and the comparative splendour of those who live on rents, and interest of

money, and public funds, has led to extensive associations of the operatives, for the purpose of coming into closer contact with consumers, and dispensing with the profits of middle-men and capitalists. There is a social disease, and this system has been adopted as the remedy.

396. Competition, among more dealers than can live by fair profits, is the immediate cause. To sell cheap, a dealer must buy cheap, and the reductions fall on the working producer. Then the excessive competition has arisen from the consolidation of farms, which, in 20 or 30 years, drove tens of thousands of families into towns, and reduced the number of farms, at the very time that an increasing population rendered an increase of their number necessary.

*Obs.*—Several returns shew that there are not above 154,000 farms in Great Britain, which, on 34 millions of cultivated acres, is above 200 on the average to a farm. An act to assess to the poor-rates, by a scale of size, might soon double them, and transfer 154,000 competing and impoverished shop-keepers and small traders into the country. This would assist all classes, but there are political economists in seats of authority, and to direct public industry is no maxim of their science.

397. From these collisions and sufferings of great interests, it seems difficult to escape. Agriculture is without profits, manufactures without profits, exporting and shipping without profits, shopkeeping and interchanging without profits, while operatives are inadequately paid; yet all labour intensely, and no nation, ancient or modern, exerted its industry so many hours in every week. There is evidently, therefore, some radi-

cal mistake, or some mis-direction given by false policy to the united energies of so great and meritorious a people.

*Obs.* 1.—The peculiar feature of our condition, as compared with other times and countries, is the load of the public debt. It is true that every means are resorted to, to render taxes light by distribution, but this very distribution interferes proportionally with more enterprizes; while it ought to be as strongly felt, as *it is certain*, that, however vexatious, in the intermediate stages, they ultimately fall solely and entirely on the real property. The distribution has no other effect than to double, or even treble its ultimate weight, since every pound is subject to many per centages. Of nothing, nothing can come; and 30 or 40 millions per annum can be drawn only from property, or its annual produce. The semblance of evasion, while the effect is inevitable, leads to all the shifts, and all the suffering. Collect at once, in gross, the amount from the 200 millions derived from land, mines, and imports, and set all industry and consumption free, and though the first effect might be terrific, yet all parties would be relieved, and less than half be paid by those who have the means of payment. At present they, and they alone, pay, but by making twenty pay, in sequence, before it reaches the real payer, it is a load on all, and uselessly harasses all.

2.—Nor ought it to be lost sight of, that money has increased in value full 60 per cent. since 1826, and that public annuitants now receive 2 quarters of wheat instead of 1, a subject for their consideration; but if no concession is made by them, it could be no breach of public faith to demand it. A bargain is not binding longer than it is reasonable, and there can be no doubt, but if 1 per cent. were deducted from the rate per cent. of the public funds, the parties would still receive the full value of any loans made between 1794 and 1815.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### *Colonies in America, Africa, Asia, &c.*

398. AN advantage is supposed to arise from the possession of countries which produce luxuries and necessaries that will not grow in the Mother Country. Such countries offered themselves on the discovery of America, in the West India Islands, whose climate is favourable to the sugar-cane, the coffee-tree, and various spices and fruits.

399. The Islands were then scantily occupied by indolent and barbarous tribes, who made no peculiar use of their tropical climate, and the example set by the Spaniards, of enslaving and destroying the natives, was unceremoniously followed by other nations, the English, French, Dutch, and Portugeuse.

400. But, as the severe labour of cultivation in such hot climates did not accord with European constitutions, as soon as the aboriginals had been destroyed, the Colonists resorted to the coast of Africa, and seized, or buying blacks of those who had seized them, imported tens of thousands, whom they sold, bought, and compelled to work like cattle, by the same discipline of whips and severity that horses are made subservient.

401. The horrors, murders, and cruelties of such a system having aroused the sympathies of

the philanthropists of Europe, the African Slave Trade was, about 20 years since, stopt by the British Government; and, in 1832, the liberty of all the Blacks, in the British West Indies, was purchased on conditions, for 20 millions sterling, and thereby an end put to this disgraceful system.

402. The colonial system confers a certain degree of monopoly in mutual supply, and was necessary to bring certain countries into cultivation, but colonies are expensive, and means of patronage and corruption; while, in their defence, weak, because distant, they are war breeders. On the whole, they have extended civilization, though distant; sub-governments are commonly directed by jealous policy, and have, in no case, fostered a native man of genius.

403. To sustain the system of large farms, and of feudal rights in waste lands, and to remove those who cannot live in the competition of under-selling, the modern British Government has not only abated the ancient jealousy of emigration, but actually offers bounties to facilitate it. Hence, the countries bordering on the Canadian Lakes are rising in population, and Britain is left with its large grazing farms, steam machinery, and overgrown towns.

*Obs.*—The registered emigrations to Canada and the United States have risen, within 10 years, from 10,000 to above 150,000 per annum, besides other thousands to the Cape and Australasia. Those who go free to Canada usually settle in the Illinois, or Indiana, about the 40th degree of latitude, and thus subjects are added in prodigious numbers to the United States, while those provinces

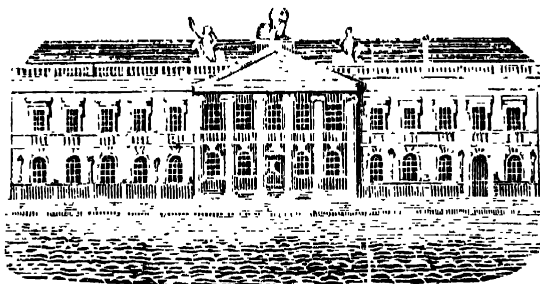
have been intersected and connected with the Union by extensive Canals and Rail-roads, and with the Sea by Steam-Vessels on the Ohio and Mississippi.

404. Britain owns many of the West India Islands, and some valuable tracts on continents first settled by the Dutch, as Sugar Colonies, and also the Island of Mauritius for the same purpose. She occupies, besides, some places as Commercial Depôts, others for political ascendancy, and some in her own climate for dominion and patronage.

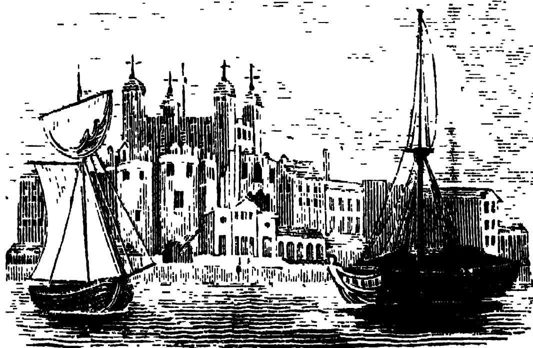
405. She also, through the ambition of the East India Company, the distractions of the Mogul Empire, and the mutual jealousies of the native Princes, maintains a government over vast provinces in the east, as extensive and populous as all Europe. The first object was trade; but the establishment of defensive factories has led within a century to general dominion.

406. In 1832, the monopoly of the trade was removed, and the East India Company have now, as security for their capital, the public revenues of the countries which they govern, subject to the controul of a Board appointed by the Crown. On the whole, the condition of the Hindoos is improved by the introduction of British Laws, Civil Liberty, and the European Arts of Life.

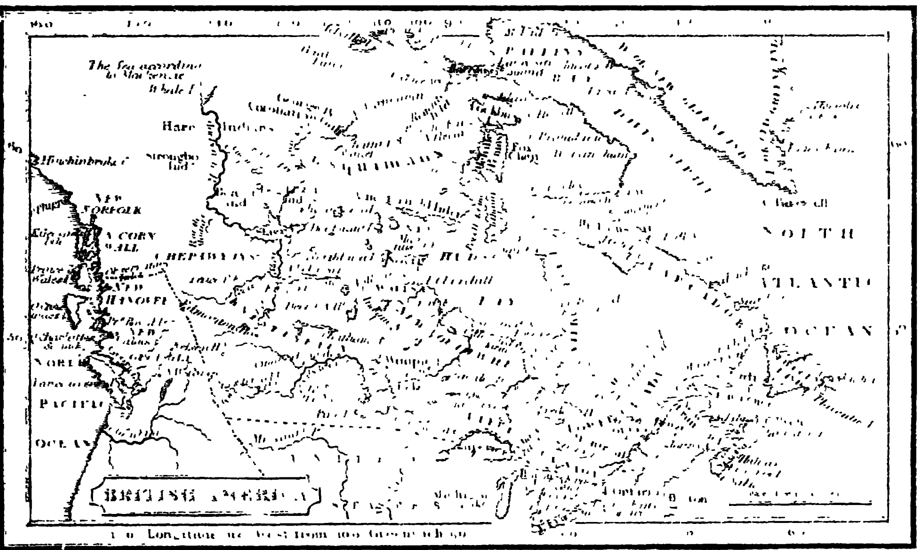
*Obs.*—CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and BOMBAY, the seats of British Government, have, for some years, been among the largest and most prosperous places in the World, and the English are considered rather as protectors than as masters and oppressors.



*East India House.*



*Tower of London.*



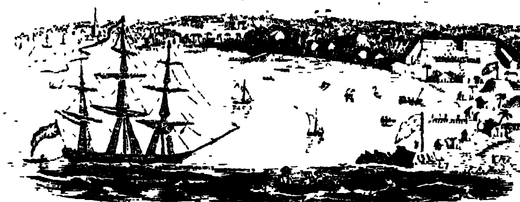
BRITISH AMERICA
The Sea according to Mackenzie
Whale I.
Hare
Indians
Hinchinbroke I.
NEW NORFOLK
NEW CORNWALL
NEW HANOVER
PACIFIC
OCEAN
NORTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Fox Chan.
Longitude West from Greenwich



*Quebec.*



*Halifax.*



*Bridge Town, Barbadoes.*

407. The immense territories of North America, still connected with Great Britain, extend east and west from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, to the great lakes; and from latitude 45 to the North Pole, including tracts of country equal in size to all Europe.

408. These tracts are divided into Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower and Upper Canada, all of them habitable by Europeans, and more or less cultivated. There are, besides, the desert and inhospitable regions of Labrador, New South Wales, and the other countries surrounding Hudson's Bay.

*Obs.*—According to the law of nations, among modern discoverers, Britain may perhaps claim territory in all countries to the west of Canada, as far as the North Pacific Ocean, and the few natives might in due time be civilized, and reclaimed from a precarious savage life to certain and comfortable subsistence; but Russia, in the lust of territory, has taken possession of the western coast.

409. The extensive colony of CANADA lies between lat. 44 and 47 north, but as cold as 50 and 54 in Europe, and stretches from 71° to 77° of w. longitude. It is in government and legislature divided into the Lower and Upper Provinces.

410. LOWER CANADA has Quebec for its capital, and contains nearly half a million of inhabitants. It and Upper Canada receive, per annum, 1¼ millions of British manufactures, and Colonial products; and it exports 1½ millions, employing 230,000 tons of shipping.

411. UPPER CANADA, wonderfully connected

by the great lakes, and these by canals, has Kingston for its capital, and contains 2.0,000 inhabitants. Lower Canada is its medium of foreign intercourse, except with the United States. Both were taken from France in 1760.

412. New Brunswick, whose chief town is St. John's, contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and imports ¾ of a million, and exports ½ a million, employing 150,000 tons of shipping.

413. Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island are contiguous governments, whose chief towns are Halifax, Lewisburg, and Charlotte. They contain 160,000 inhabitants, who import 1½ million, and export a million in 30,000 tons of shipping.

*Obs.*—No countries have finer harbours, but the soil and climate are unfavourable to production.

414. Newfoundland, settled in 1497, has St. John's for its chief town, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. It imports and exports a million, in 877 vessels, chiefly fish to Catholic countries.

415. Hudson's Bay is a fur colony, consisting of 2 or 3 forts, and the trade monopolized by a company. It is the most inhospitable region in the world.

416. Population of the British American Provinces :—

| | | Population |
|---|---|---|
| Lower Canada | in 1831 | 511,917 |
| Upper Canada | in 1832 | 261,500 |
| Nova Scotia | estimated, in 1831 | 140,000 |
| New Brunswick | estimated, in 1832 | 90,000 |
| Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island. | estmi. in 1832 | 100,000 |
| | Total | 1,103,417 |

WEST INDIES

Scale of Miles

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO

CARIBBEAN SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA

Havana

Jamaica

Guadaloupe

Dominica

Barbadoes

Trinidad

Mouths of the Orinoco R.

Longitude West from Greenwich

*Obs.*—In Lower Canada, the Roman Catholics, in 1831, were 403,472; Church of England, 34,620; Church of Scotland, 15,069;—Houses, 82,437; common schools, 1,099; colleges, academies, and convents 38.

417. Population, Produce, and Exports of the British West Indies:—

| Islands | Whites | Colored. (Free) | Late Slaves. | Sugar. | Coffee. | Rum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cwts. | Lbs. | Gallons. |
| Antigua ....... | 2,000 | 3,000 | 30,000 | 169,000 | ......... | 160,000 |
| Bahamas ...... | 4.200 | 3,000 | 9,300 | ......... | 82,500 | ........ |
| Barbadoes..... | 15,000 | 5,100 | 82,000 | 322,000 | ......... | 27,000 |
| Berbice........ | 550 | 1,150 | 21,300 | 122,000 | 1,585,000 | 220,000 |
| Bermuda...... | 3,900 | 740 | 4,600 | ......... | ......... | ........ |
| Demerara ..... | 3,000 | 6,400 | 70,000 | 737,000 | 1,940,000 | 2,320,000 |
| Dominica ...... | 850 | 3,600 | 15,400 | 56,000 | 613,000 | 63,000 |
| Grenada ....... | 800 | 2,800 | 24,000 | 186,000 | 6,000 | 330,000 |
| Honduras ... . | 250 | 2,300 | 2,100 | ......... | ......... | ........ |
| Jamaica ...... | 37,000 | 55,000 | 323,000 | 1,396,000 | 15,460,000 | 3,506.000 |
| Montserrat .... | 830 | 800 | 6,200 | 26,000 | ......... | 41,000 |
| Nevis.......... | 700 | 2,000 | 6,600 | 50,000 | ......... | 150,000 |
| St. Christopher | 1,600 | 3,000 | 19,200 | 102,000 | ......... | 257,000 |
| St. Lucia ...... | 980 | 3,700 | 13,600 | 50,000 | 83,000 | 12,000 |
| St. Vincents.... | 1,300 | 2,800 | 23,500 | 222,000 | ......... | 160,000 |
| Tobago ....... | 320 | 1,200 | 12,500 | 121,000 | ......... | 500,000 |
| Tortola........ | 480 | 1,300 | 5,400 | 16,000 | ......... | ........ |
| Trinidad....... | 4,200 | 16,000 | 24,000 | 241,000 | ......... | 62,000 |
| *Total*..... | 77,460 | 113,890 | 692,700 | 3,816,000 | 19,769,500 | 7,808,000 |

*Obs.*—The value of these exports are from 8 to 9 millions, and the imports from the United Kingdom are about 4 millions.

418. The BERMUDAS are a small group in the fine climate of 32°, settled in 1609, with about 10,000 inhabitants. Its exports are about 30,000*l.*, and its imports 80,000*l.*, in 160 ships.

419. The BAHAMAS, a group of islands, settled in 1629, in lat. 25 N. containing 17,000 inhabitants, importing 100,00*l.* and exporting 75,000*l.*

420. JAMAICA, whose chief town is Kingston, in lat. 18° 12′ N., contains 330,000 inhabitants,

and exports nearly 4 millions, and imports 2 millions, employing 85,000 tons of shipping. It is often called the Brightest Jewel in the British Crown.

421. The LEEWARD ISLANDS consist of St. KITTS, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, NEVIS, TORTOLA, and MONTSERRAT. They are in lat. 17 N., and contain about 110,000 inhabitants, and exports ¾ of a million, and imports 230,000*l.*

422. The WINDWARD ISLANDS consist of GRENADA, TOBAGO, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, and TRINIDAD. They are in lat. 10 to 13 N., contains 140,000 inhabitants, and export 1½ million, and import 440,000*l.*

423. BARBADOES, between the Leeward and Windward Islands, is in lat. 13° 50′ N., and 59° 41′ W. lon. Its population is 102,000, and its exports 542,000*l.*, and imports 360,000*l.* It is the most flourishing spot in the western world.

*Obs.*—It is not to be dissembled that nature sets a bound to the system of growing in one climate, and consuming in another. In this, as in all cases, crops carried off the soil impoverish it. In the case of crops carried into towns, there is an anxious and perennial re-supply of manure, but Europe returns no manure to the West Indies; hence, in from 15 to 30 years, an estate is so exhausted, as not to re-pay the cost of cultivation. This result is peculiarly felt in the small islands, where every acre has been exhausted, and the chief prospect of continued supply is from new lands in the wider surface of Jamaica, Demerara, &c. In Britain we resort to rotations of crops, and restore the soil for one crop by another.

424. DEMERARA, on the Spanish Main, in lat. 6½ N., has 80,000 inhabitants, and exports 650,000*l.*, and imports half a million. Its



*Stonehenge.*



*Weymouth.*



*Bath.*

1-17th waste. It contains 222,938 inhabitants, in 42,633 houses.

*Obs.*—17,096 families are agricultural, 16,120 in trade and manufactures, and 13,121 unemployed or professional. The towns are Shrewsbury, with 23,422 inhabitants, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, and Bishop's-Castle. Its rivers the Severn, and the Teme, with the Ellesmere canal.

229. Somersetshire, whose county-town is Taunton, 144 miles from London, consists of 1,050,080 acres, of which 330,000 are tillage, and 525,000 pasture, with 195,000 waste or hills. It contains 404,200 inhabitants, in 71,325 houses.

*Obs.*—30,452 families are agricultural, 28,230 in trade, handicraft, or manufactures, and 25,889 unemployed or professional. The towns are Bath, with 38,063 inhabitants, Wells 6,649, Wellington 9,671, Frome 12,240, Taunton 11,139, Ilchester, Somerton, Bridgewater, &c. Its rivers the Avon, Perrett, Brue, and Zone.

230. Staffordshire, whose county-town is Stafford, 136 miles from London, consists of 734,720 acres, of which 500,000 are tillage, 120,000 pasture, and 114,520 moors. It contains 410,512 inhabitants, in 78,049 houses.

*Obs.*—18,156 families are agricultural, 43,648 are in manufactures, trade, and handicraft, and 12,789 are not in the preceding classes. The chief towns are Wolverhampton, with 24,732 inhabitants, Walsal 15,066, Stafford 6,998, Litchfield 6,499, Newcastle-under-Line 8,192, Stone 7,808, Hanly 7,121, Burslem 12,714, Shelton 9,267, Lane-End 9,658, Wednesbury 8,437, Burton 6,455, Tipton 14,951, Tamworth, &c.

231. Suffolk, whose county-town is Bury St. Edmonds, 70 miles from London, consists

of 979,200 acres, of which 250,000 are tillage, and 500,000 pasture, the rest in heaths, sand, and waste. It contains 296,317 inhabitants, in 50,139 houses.

*Obs.*—31,491 families are agricultural, 18,116 are in trade or handicraft, and 11,926 are neither. The towns are Bury, with 11,436 inhabitants, Ipswich 20,454, Aldborough, Dunwich, Orford, Sudbury 6,100, Eye, &c. Its rivers are the Stour, Orwell, Lark, and Waveney.

232. SURREY, whose county-town is Kingston, 11 miles from London, comprises 485,120 acres, of which 100,000 are tillage, and 350,000 pasture, the rest in downs and commons. It contains 486,334 inhabitants, in 80,070 houses.

*Obs.*—14,647 families are agricultural, 49,616 are trading or manufacturing, and the rest in neither of those classes. The towns are Southwark as part of London, Guildford, Kingston, Croydon, with 12,447 inhabitants, Dorking, and Riegate. Its rivers the Thames, Mole, and Wey.

233. SUSSEX, whose county-town is Horsham, 36 miles from London, consists of 936,330 acres, of which 300,000 are in tillage, and 350,000 in pasture. Its inhabitants number 272,340, in 45,505 houses.

*Obs.*—22,450 families are agricultural, 17,489 are trading, &c. and 12,777 are professional, &c. The chief towns are Brighton, with 40,633 inhabitants, Lewes 8,592, Hastings 10,097, Worthing 6,200, Chichester 8,270, Arundel, Petworth, &c. Its rivers are the Arun and Ouse.

234. WARWICKSHIRE, whose county-town is Warwick, 92 miles from London, comprises 577,280 acres, of which 200,000 are tillage, and 310,000 pasture. It contains 336,610 inhabitants, in 68,253 houses.



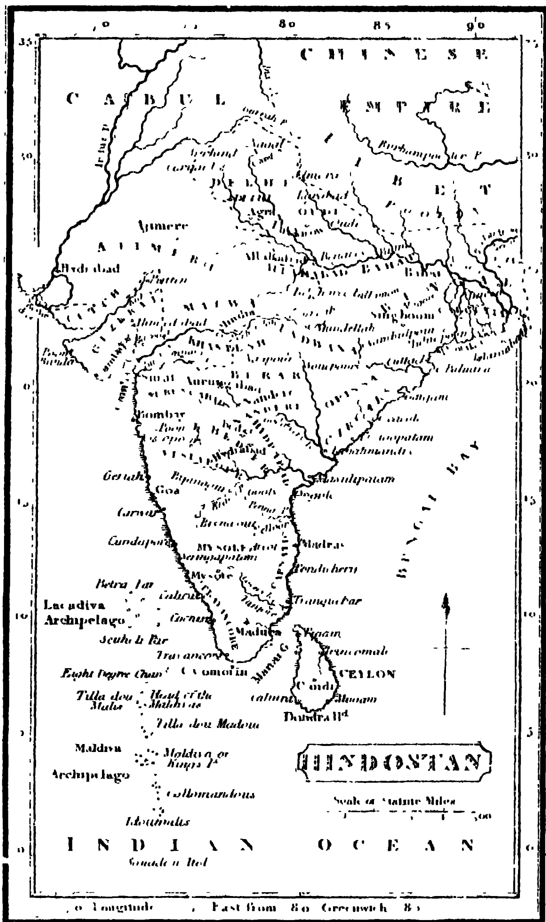
*Brighton, from the West.*



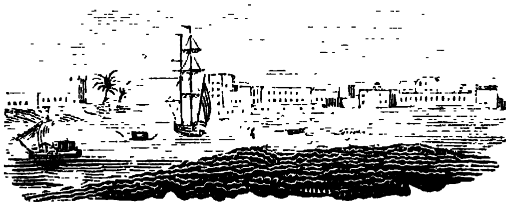
*Brighton, from the N. E.*



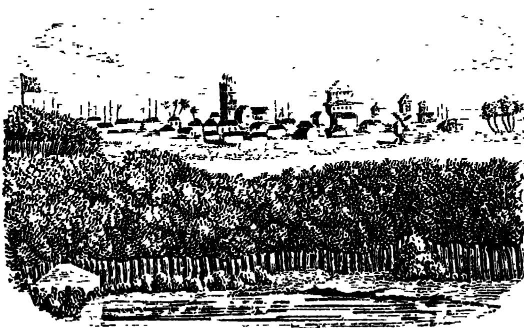
*Chichester.*


HINDOSTAN
CHINESE EMPIRE
CABUL
Goa
Madras
CEYLON
Lacadiva Archipelago
Maldiva Archipelago
INDIAN OCEAN
Scale of Statute Miles
Longitude East from Greenwich





*Calcutta.*



*Bombay.*

cultivation lies on the coast, but the territory extends 2 or 300 miles inland.

425. BERBICE, also on the Main, has 24,000 inhabitants, and exports nearly 400,000*l.* of produce, and imports 75,000*l.*

426. Settlements on the unhealthy coast of HONDURAS contain about 5,000 inhabitants, chiefly as smugglers and fellers of mahogany, of which they export 230,000*l.*, and import 600,000*l.* of manufactures, &c.

427. The East India Settlements consist of the governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, a vast extent, with 60 millions of population. They export above 7½ millions, and import above 7 millions, employing 100,000 tons of shipping.

428. They were at first mere factories, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; but these places have now become capital cities, and Calcutta, one of the largest in the East, being the chief seat of British authority, over large and wealthy provinces, equal to all southern Europe in superfices.

429. The other Asiatic Colonies are the Islands of Ceylon, Singapore, Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, and Mauritius. Ceylon, whose capital is Columbo, and the most fertile spot on the Earth, contains 1 million of Cingalese; Singapore, Prince of Wales Island, and Malacca, are commercial stations, and Mauritius, a conquest in 1810, contains above 100,000 French and slave population.

430. In AUSTRALASIA, there are the extensive English Settlements of New South Wales,

formed in 1787; Van Dieman's Land, a promising settlement, and Norfolk Island, containing about 90,000 inhabitants, in from 40° to 30° south latitude, and 150° east longitude.

431. In Africa there is the fine, extensive, and fertile colony of the Cape of Good Hope, with 140,000 inhabitants; Sierra Leone with 36,000, chiefly freed blacks; Gambia, Fernando-Po, near the Quarro, or Niger, and St. Helena, a rock, but all of commercial importance by their position.

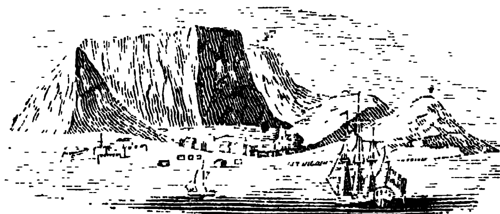
432. In the Mediterranean there is the impregnable fortress of GIBRALTAR, with 20,000 inhabitants; MALTA, and GOZA, fine and strong islands, with 120,000; and a superintending government of the IONIAN Islands. Also the rock of HELIGOLAND in the German Ocean, with 2,500 inhabitants.



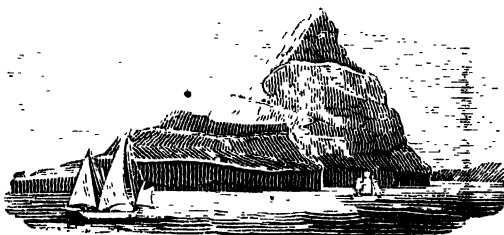
## CHAPTER XIV.

### *General Results.*

433. IT *appears*, from the preceding statements, that British authority extends, in some places, over every 15 degrees of longitude, from 100 west, in North America, to 170 east, at Norfolk Island; consequently, with the exception of only five hours, the time of the day varies



*Cape Town.*



*Gibraltar.*

through every hour of the day and night in the British dominions.

*Obs.*—Every 15° is an hour of time, and every degree 4 minutes of time. And it should be remembered, that time to the east precedes time to the west—thus, when it is noon at London, it is 1 o'clock 15° to the east, *i. e.* an hour sooner, and only 11 o'clock 15° to the west, *i. e.* an hour later than at London.

434. *It appears*, that the British territories extend in latitude over every five degrees, from the Shetland isles, in 61 degrees north latitude, to the Cape of Good Hope and Port Jackson in 33 degrees of south latitude; consequently, the four seasons of the year are experienced on the same day in the various parts of the British Empire.

*Obs.*—As it is winter in the southern hemisphere when summer in the northern, and winter in the northern when summer in the southern; so spring, summer, autumn, and winter are always existing in different regions at the very same time. It is now approaching winter or autumn in the southern hemisphere when approaching summer or spring in the northern. Christmas, our cold season, is Midsummer in the southern hemisphere, as at New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, &c. &c.

435. *It appears*, that the territory of the whole British Empire equals, in square miles, any of the great empires of antiquity; and that the united population of its territories, and of the dependencies subject to British influence, is far greater than that of either of the four great empires of the ancient world; or than the modern empire over which Napoleon lately presided.

*Obs.*—This power is no advantage to an empire, which

is often weak in proportion as it is extensive, and generally falls to pieces, soon after it has arrived at its utmost limit in extent.

436. *It appears*, that the Colonies of the English are to be found in the cold and desert regions of Hudson's Bay, in the sultry Gulf of Guinea, and in the Eastern Archipelago; consequently, that British subjects may seek their fortunes under their own government and laws in the coldest and hottest parts of the globe.

437. *It appears*, that, owing to the universal diffusion of the British Empire, all the natural products of the earth, and all the industry and ingenuity of the whole human race, contribute, in a degree, to the wealth, luxury, and gratification of the inhabitants of Britain.

438. *It appears*, that Great Britain possesses nearly a monopoly of the valuable products of the East and of the West Indies; that her ships of war sail triumphantly in every sea; and that, consequently, she possesses an undisputed command of the commerce of the world.

439. *It appears*, that the commerce of Great Britain, created by that law which prohibited imports in foreign ships, except of their native produce, is many times greater than that of the Carthaginians, Venetians, and Dutch; while it possesses, as its peculiar basis, an unrivalled natural territory, and an agricultural system, greater even than its commercial system in public value.

*Obs.*—The political sect called Political Economists have lately procured the repeal or modification of the naviga-

tion laws, as well as many others under which Britain rose to its national greatness, and they substitute theories for experience. Hitherto the results have been the reverse of what was promised and expected.

440. *It appears*, that by the universal influence of its great naval power, the government of Great Britain is enabled to increase or diminish the prosperity and welfare of all nations; and, therefore, that the improvement and happiness of the human race depend considerably on the benevolence and wisdom of her councils.

441. *It appears*, that the greatness, power, and importance of the English nation, is owing to the influence of civil liberty, and individual independence on the national character, secured by a House of Commons, which is, or ought to be quite independent, and by juries of the people, who assure justice and liberty to themselves and others, by unanimous decisions.

442. *It appears*, that as the House of Commons has a preponderating influence, and as the Members are elected by the Freeholders and Householders of the British Islands, so every elector has it in his power to contribute to the general happiness and welfare, by giving his vote for upright and intelligent candidates.

*Obs.*—Till the late Reform Bill, which intended to extend the elective franchise to all 10*l.* householders, and which annulled the abused power of returning members by decayed boroughs, the people at large had little voice in the choice of members, but happily it is now otherwise.

443. *It appears*, that the ascendancy of Great Britain is, in a great measure, owing to the intelligence of her people; and that this is

chiefly produced by the liberty of the press, a privilege which ought to be guarded as well against licentiousness as the arts of corruption, it being in danger of being destroyed by the former, and rendered mischievous or wholly useless by the latter.

*Obs.*—The public ought constantly to be on its guard against anonymous writings, the sources of which are often polluted by corruption, or directed by the basest motives. The efforts of patriotism are constantly destroyed by wilful misrepresentations of anonymous hired agents. The truth on every subject is also vitiated and polluted in anonymous reviews, which consist of pretended criticisms, written for sinister, corrupt, and base purposes; and in venal newspapers, which are often the servile agents of political parties, and, as such, distort and colour every fact. On these accounts, nothing is more difficult than to arrive at contemporary truth, through the agency of the ephemeral press.

444. *It appears*, that political power, civil liberty, and extended commerce, are not the only grounds of Britain's pre-eminence in the scale of nations, but that she is as much indebted to arts as to arms; that her philosophers, poets, and men of letters, vie with those of antiquity; and that her mechanical inventions, her paintings, sculpture, and architecture, indicate the highest perfection of human genius in her people.

445. *It appears*, in fine, that at this time the British Empire, with some exceptions, possesses more territory, more wealth, greater variety of produce, greater population, as much liberty, greater security, more commerce, superior agriculture, and greater public revenues, than were

ever possessed by any other nation, ancient or modern.

## *Conclusion.*

446. May Britons assure the continuance of such pre-eminence, by deriving wisdom from the fall of other nations—may they study how to preserve whatever is essential to their prosperity and happiness—may they cherish their civil and religious liberties—may they enjoy fully and freely the liberty of the press, with independance in their legislature, and honesty in their juries—may they use their power to do good, and not to oppress—may they respect justice in all their transactions with other nations,—and THEN, and THEN ONLY, may they hope to obtain protection from the all-wise Dispenser of human prosperity.

# APPENDIX.

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On June 4th, 1832, the English Parliamentary Reform Bill passed in the House of Lords, and on June 7th the royal assent was given by commission. This bill deprived 56 nomination, or decayed boroughs, of the abused right of returning 112 members to the House of Commons; and it conferred on certain 10*l.* householders the right to vote, besides extending it to large classes of farming tenants, and giving to large new towns the right of returning members. A bill for reforming the still more abused representation of Scotland received the royal assent in July, and another for improving that of Ireland in August. These improvements were consequences of the utter impracticability of carrying on the government, by endeavours to satisfy the insatiable and constantly-increasing demands of those who sold their votes and influence.

The Reform Act, 2 Will. IV., recites the expediency of correcting abuses in the representation, by disfranchising inconsiderable boroughs, enfranchising large towns, increasing knights of shires, extending the elective franchise, and diminishing expenses of election.

Election Districts.—*Sect.* 1.—56 Boroughs to cease to send members—*Schedule* A.

2.—30 boroughs, (ancient,) to return 1 member.—*Schedule* B.

Arundel, Ashburton, Calne, Christchurch, Clitheroe, Dartmouth, Droitwich, Eyre, Great Grimsby, Helstone, Horsham, Hythe, Launceston, Liskeard, Lyme Regis, Malmsbury, Midhurst, Morpeth, Northallerton, Petersfield, Reigate, Rye, St. Ives, Shaftesbury, Thirsk, Wallingford, Wareham, Westbury, Wilton, Woodstock.

3.—22 places, newly-made boroughs, to return 2 members.—*Schedule* C.

The 22 new boroughs which are to return 2 members

are—Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Brighton, Davenport, Finsbury, Greenwich, Halifax, Lambeth, Leeds, Macclesfield, Manchester, Mary-le-bone, Oldham, Sheffield, Stockport, Stoke on Trent, Stroud, Sunderland, Tower-Hamlets, and Wolverhampton.

The 22 to return 1 each are—Ashton, Bury, Chatham, Cheltenham, Dudley, Frome, Gateshead, Huddersfield, Kendal, Kidderminster, Merthyr Tydvil, Rochdale, Salford, S. Shields, Swansea, Tynemouth, Wakefield, Walsall, Warrington, Whitby, Whitehaven, Isle of Wight.

4.—22 other new boroughs, to return 1 member.—*Schedule* D.

5.—Shoreham, Crichlade, Aylesbury, and East Retford, to include adjacent districts.

6.—Weymouth and Melcomb to return 2 members jointly. Penryn to include Falmouth; and Sandwich, Deal and Walmer.

7.—The boundaries of these boroughs, except Weymouth and Melcomb, to be settled by the Boundary Act.

8.—11 boroughs in Wales to admit certain other places to share in election.

9.—28 other Welch boroughs to have their boundaries settled.

10.—Swansea, and 4 other places, 1 borough.

11.—Returning-officer of new borough, mentioned in schedule, or to be nominated by sheriff, unless charter granted.

REPRESENTATIONS.—*Sect.* 12.—Six knights of shire for 3 Ridings of Yorkshire.

13.—4 for 2 divisions of Lincolnshire.

14.—4 for divisions of 25 other counties.

Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Notts, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcestershire, 4 instead of 2.

15.—3 knights of shire for 7 counties:—

Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Dorset, Hereford, Herts, and Oxford, 3 instead of 2.

16.—2 for 3 Welch counties:—

Carmarthen, Denbigh, and Glamorgan, 2 instead of 1.

17.—Towns, being counties of themselves, included in adjoining counties.

ELECTORS.—*Sect.* 18.—No freeholder, (except those now entitled,) of estate for life, worth less than 10*l.* a year, to vote for county.

19.—Right of voting for counties extended to copyholders for life, or larger estate in copyhold of 10*l.* per annum.

20.—To leaseholders, of 60 years term, of 10*l.* yearly value, or 20 years term, of 50*l.* yearly value, or actually occupying tenements of at least 50*l.*

21.—Public taxes, &c. not to be considered as decreasing value.

22.—County voters need not be assessed to land-tax.

23.—No trustee or mortgagee, unless in actual possession; but mortgagee or beneficiary to vote.

24.—None to vote in county, for house, &c. conferring vote for a borough.

25.—None for copyhold or leasehold conferring like votes.

26.—But none to vote unless registered, and entitled for 6 months, (previously,) and as tenant for 12 months, except in cases of descent, &c.

27.—In boroughs, occupiers of houses, &c. of 10*l.* value, for 12 months, registered, and having resided 6 months, and

28.—Occupied same, or rather premises, and paid taxes and rates.

29.—Joint occupiers to vote respectively for each 10*l.* of yearly value.

30.—Occupiers may claim to be rated.

31.—Burgage tenants, now entitled for 12 months, and having resided 6.

32.—Freemen in borough, and liverymen of London, duly registered, to vote, they having resided 6 months. After March, 1833, no freeman, except by birth or servitude, to vote.

33.—None to vote for city or borough, except under the Act, unless a six-months resident, duly registered.

34.—In Cricklade, &c. present freehold voters to retain rights.

35.—In boroughs, none to vote on estate acquired since March, 1831, otherwise than by descent, &c.

36.—None having had parish-relief to be registered.

37.—In counties, overseers of parishes to fix, on 20th June, notice, requiring claims of voters before 20th July.

38.—And on, or before, last day of July, to make list of voters.

39.—Any person thereon may object to another.

40.—Lists, on 20th August, to be delivered to high constable.

41.—Judges of assize to appoint 2 barristers to revise lists.

43.—Barristers may insert claims omitted.

45 to 48.—Clerks of livery companies in London to make lists.

49.—Cities and boroughs, C. J. of King's Bench to appoint Barristers.

54.—Register of Electors.—List of county voters to be transmitted to clerk of peace, who shall deliver copy in a book to the sheriff.

55.—Overseers to deliver copies to any person applying at a reasonable price.

56.—Every elector claimant to pay annually to overseer towards expences of list. Surplus expence to be defrayed out of poor-rate.

57.—Every barrister to be paid 5 guineas per *diem* beside expences!

Elections. *Sect.* 58.—No inquiry, except as to identity of elector. Continuance of qualification and vote. False answer a misdemeanor—No oath.

59.—Persons excluded by barrister may tender their votes, to be entered separately.

60.—Petitioner, before House of Commons, may impeach correctness of register of votes.

61.—Sheriffs to preside in person or by deputy.

62.—At contested elections, polling to commence at 9 o'clock of the next day, but 2 after the day fixed, unless Saturday or Sunday, and then on Monday. Poll open for 2 days. 7 hours first, 8 hours last day. Counties to be divided into polling districts.

65.—Sheriff to appoint clerks. Books to be sealed on third day. Sheriff to break seals and declare number.

68.—Booths for every 600 electors.

69.—Candidates, or proposers, to bear the expence of booths.

70.—Election laws to remain in force.

Penalty on officers misbehaving 500*l.*

A FREEHOLDER MAY VOTE.—1. If he have a freehold of inheritance, however acquired, of 40*s.* yearly value, above charges.

2. If he have a freehold, not of inheritance, but for a life or lives, of the clear yearly value of 40*s.* but under 10*l.*; and he be in occupation thereof.

3. If he have a freehold, not of inheritance, but for a life or lives, of the clear yearly value of 40*s.* but under 10*l.* although he be not in occupation thereof, provided one of the following things exist:—

I. That he possessed the estate before the 7th of June, 1832, and possess it at the time of registration and voting.

II. Or, if he did not possess the estate before the 7th of June, provided he had since acquired it by marriage, by will, or in consequence of his coming to some office.

III. Or, provided that the estate be of the clear yearly value of 10*l.*

A COPYHOLDER MAY VOTE.—If his copyhold is of the yearly value of 10*l.*

In all these cases the elector must have been in possession of the estate 6 months before the last day of July, except in the cases where he may have come into possession by descent, succession, marriage, will, or in consequence of his promotion to an office; in all which cases such 6 months' possession is not necessary.

A LEASEHOLDER MAY VOTE.—1. If he pay a clear yearly rent of 50*l.*

2. If he hold a lease originally granted for 20 years, of the clear yearly value of 50*l.*

3. If he hold a lease, originally granted for 60 years, of the clear yearly value of 10*l.*

Actual occupation of premises is requisite to confer the right of voting on an under leaseholder or lessee; but occupation is not necessary in the case of the holder of the original lease.

No person can vote for a county, as a freeholder, or copyholder, or leaseholder, for any house or land which

gives him the right of voting for a borough. But every one who has a house or lease, as before stated, which does not give him a vote for a borough, may vote for the county.

In all these cases, the elector must have been in possession 12 months before the last day of July, except in the cases where he may have come into possession by descent, succession, marriage, will, or in consequence of his promotion to an office; in all which cases, such 12 months' possession is not necessary.

According to the Statutes, England and Wales will return 500 members instead of 513; Scotland, 53 instead of 45; and Ireland, 105 instead of 100, making 658 as before.

By the Irish act, Belfast, Dublin University, Limerick, and Waterford will have 2 instead of 1 each.

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## II.

## SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS'S GOLDEN RULES FOR JURYMEN.

1. The most grievous of personal wrongs, and the most hopeless of social miseries, being oppression and injustice, under the sanction and colour of Law, and such plausible forms as those of trial by jury; the most important of social and moral obligations are imposed on the integrity, firmness, and discrimination of the several individuals who compose Grand and Petit Juries.

2. An honest juryman should suffer privation rather than consent to any decision which he feels to be doubtful or unjust; or which, in his own private judgment, is not warranted by clear and incontrovertible positive evidence.

3. Every juryman should be jealous that no other opinion than his own directs the decision; for his office would be a mockery on himself, on the parties, and on his country, if his decision were not the result of his own unbiassed conviction. The juryman who, ignorant of his duties, is inattentive to the progress of a trial, and decides on the suggestion of others, betrays his sacred duty.

4. In deliberating on the verdict, every juryman is bound to think for himself; to give his individual opinion freely and boldly; and to bear in mind that it is the sole and entire object of the institution of juries, that every juryman for himself should decide according to his own judgment on the point at issue.

5. The jury are bound to decide fully and finally by a general verdict in criminal cases of "*guilty*" or "*not guilty*;" or in civil cases "*for the plaintiff*," or "*for the defendant*;" unless, at the request of the judge, they reserve some point of law; but such special verdict should be explicit, final, and conclusive with respect to the facts of the case.

6. Every man is presumed to be innocent till he has clearly been proved to be guilty; the onus of the proof of guilt lies, therefore, on the accuser; and, as no accused person is bound, required, or expected to prove his own innocency, so no presumption ought to be raised against him, on his omitting or failing to prove a negative to the charge.

7. The accused ought to enjoy the benefit of all doubts, and of all uncertainty in the evidence; because it is better that a hundred guilty persons should escape punishment, than that one innocent person should be unjustly convicted: for, the issue of a criminal accusation involves every thing dear to the accused, if he be found guilty, while his acquittal, though perchance he might be guilty, is comparatively unimportant to the public.

8. Every juror should perform his duty in regard to the accused, or decide between the plaintiff and defendant, as he would desire that those parties should act in regard to himself, were their situations changed. This sentiment should direct the juryman's attention during the trial, his anxiety in considering the verdict, and his caution in determining upon it.

9. It is necessary for jurors to guard themselves against popular prejudices, against the insidious sophistry and daring artifices of counsel, and against undue influence in whatever quarter it may arise; but they ought to divest their minds of all influence or prejudice, and decide on a consideration of the facts only, and on the valid evidence of credible witnesses.

10. Unanimity is required in every verdict of a jury, because universal concurrence is the only Test of truth; while a true verdict must necessarily produce unanimity, because, in every case, there exists some Truth for the jury to detect and declare: such required unanimity serving, at the same time, to render every one of the jury responsible to his own conscience, to the public, and to the parties.

11. Every juryman should be especially cautious of convicting persons on evidence merely presumptive and circumstantial; the conviction and legal punishment are positive, and so, as far as possible, ought to be the proofs: no reasoning, however ingenious, and no circumstances, however corresponding, being equivalent to one positive proof, either in behalf of, or against the accused. Doubt ought, in all cases, to produce a verdict of *not guilty*.

12. The jury should carefully consider how far the evidence sustains the charge of a criminal design in the accused; no act whatever which has not been committed with a proven, or obvious criminal mind or intention, involving any guilt, or any penal responsibility. Thus no man ought to be convicted of a crime for any act committed in the exercise of his lawful business.

13. A careful juror should commit the material points to writing, and compare from his notes the evidence on both sides, deciding on his intuitive perceptions of right and wrong, and maintaining a vigilant caution against the prejudices or misconception of witnesses and prosecutors, who, by desire of the jury, ought never to be allowed to be examined in the hearing of one another.

14. No man being responsible for the crime or act of another, no prejudice whatever should lie against an accused person because some one has committed a crime, however enormous; and the jury before they convict any accused person, should take care that the charge has been brought home by distinct and unequivocal testimony, as well in regard to personal identity to the fact, and to the criminal intention.

15. Juries must be governed in framing their verdict by the precise letter and fair construction of the law, as well as by the facts of the case. It is not their province to

supply defects in the law, or to stretch its meaning, lest any crime should go unpunished. Thus no man ought to be convicted of *murder*, unless the unlawful intention to kill be made palpable; and no man ought to be convicted of *forgery*, unless he has imitated or adopted another man's signature, with a manifest intention to defraud.

16. The punishment inflicted by the court being generally founded on the abstract fact of the jury's conviction, with little or no regard to any peculiar features of each case; and the laws themselves being made generally for extreme cases of turpitude, the jury ought to recommend the guilty to mercy as often as circumstances afford a justifiable reason for ameliorating the legal punishment.

17. Every juryman, before he consents to a verdict of guilty, should reflect that the decision is conclusive of the fate of the party or parties implicated. The laws of England having provided no Court of Appeal against erroneous decisions of juries, these ought never to decide on presumptions or probabilities, but their verdict ought to be as much matter of certainty as its consequences are certain and inevitable to the convicted.

18. Though persons convicted of crimes may sometimes obtain the royal pardon, yet the verdict of the jury is usually made an insuperable obstacle; and though in civil cases verdicts are sometimes set aside, yet the expences are ruinous to the parties. In sentences passed by courts of law, and in all ulterior proceedings, it is pertinaciously and gravely assumed that twelve honest men have severally agreed on the verdict, not in a careless, hasty, or inconsiderate manner, but carefully, conscientiously, and deliberately. All the consequences of legal murders, oppressions, and wrongs, rest therefore solely on the man who has consented to an unjust verdict.

19. Jurors should view with jealousy all charges against accused persons who appear to have been deprived of any privileges, to which they are entitled by the usages of the constitution, and a due respect to the ends of justice: thus no accused person ought to have been committed for trial except on the oath of, at least, one credible witness; or called on to plead unless on the indictment of twelve of a Grand Jury; or arraigned on trial unless he has been

supplied with a copy of the same in time sufficient to summon witnesses; and has enjoyed, during his previous confinement, the free access of his friends to concert measures for his defence.

20. As GRAND JURIES examine witnesses only against the accused, every case, so unopposed by any defence, ought to be completely and unequivocally made out as to the facts, the evil intention, and the application of the law; and the exercise of a scrupulous and jealous caution against unfounded, malicious, and irrelevant charges, can be attended with little danger or injury to the public, compared with the irreparable injury which the admission of a frivolous or malicious indictment may inflict on innocent and respectable persons.

21. The duties of a CORONER'S JURY are often of the deepest importance to Justice and Liberty, being the first tribunal to decide on such acts of oppression, or abuses of power, as have led to fatal results. Such jurors are enabled to mark for punishment any murders committed by the wanton introduction of soldiery; and also to confer impunity on any just resistance made against unwarranted acts which may have been attempted under colour of law, or by any improper assumption of authority.

22. In trying charges of libel, sedition, or treason, the jury should be jealously on their guard against party prejudices and the influence of the administration for the time being; and they should bear in mind, that it is chiefly in such cases that juries are so eminently the barriers of public liberty, and the guardians of their fellow-citizens against abuses of power.

23. In trying libel causes, jurors ought never to lose sight of the important services rendered to mankind, by the sacred right of freely discussing public topics, and the public conduct of public men; and of examining, asserting, and printing the Truth on all subjects of general interest; and as the Law of Libel has, in effect, forbidden them to find a verdict of *guilty*, on mere proof of publication, so in the absence of all positive proof of criminal intention, they are warranted by that law in finding a general verdict of *not guilty*.

A few years ago an Act of Parliament gave full

powers to the jury to decide by a general verdict on the FACT, the INUENDOES, and the CRIMINAL INTENTION; so that if the three are not satisfactorily proved, failure in proving either justifies in law a general verdict of NOT GUILTY. This law is given at length, as it expresses the duty both of judge and jury. It is entitled—"*An Act to remove Doubts respecting the Functions of Juries in Cases of Libel*,"—and is commonly called Fox's LIBEL BILL, from its being brought into Parliament by the illustrious Statesman of that name.

"Whereas doubts have arisen whether, on the trial of an indictment or information for the making or publishing any libel, where an issue or issues are joined between the king and the defendant or defendants, on the plea of Not Guilty pleaded, it be competent to the jury impannelled to try the same, to give their verdict upon the whole matter in issue: be it therefore declared and enacted, that, on every such trial, the jury sworn to try the issue may give a *general* verdict of Guilty or Not Guilty upon the whole matter put in issue upon such indictment or information; and shall *not* be required or directed by the Court or Judge before whom such indictment or information shall be tried, to find the defendant or defendants Guilty *merely* on the proof of the publication by such defendant or defendants of the paper charged to be a libel, and of the sense ascribed to the same in such indictment or information.

"Provided always, that, on every such trial, the Court or Judge before whom such indictment or information shall be tried, shall, according to their or his discretion, give their or his opinion and directions to the Jury on the matter in issue between the king and the defendant or defendants, in like manner as in other criminal cases."

24. In deciding on political questions in general, every upright juror should respect the fundamental laws of the realm as laid down in Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights; and should carefully avoid becoming the dupe of the sophistry of any obsequious authorities, or being made an instrument to give effect to temporary laws passed by overbearing factions, in contravention of the laws of God and right reason, or the just

rights of the people, and of the fundamental principles and practices of the Constitution.

25. The Foreman should ascertain and equally respect every opinion in the jury; and the verdict, after every member of the jury has been consulted, and it has been unanimously agreed upon, should be solemnly delivered; no variation being permitted to take place, on the suggestion or dictation of any one, unless the jury, before their decision is recorded, choose to retire again and formally sanction any variation by their own new verdict.

26. Previous to declaring their verdict, every juror should give the accused the fair benefit of those distinctions in the time, quantity, and quality of offences, which have been explained by the judge or counsel; and he should anxiously consider, whether the accused has been identified, whether the fact charged has been brought home to him, whether the crime alledged is within the meaning and cognizance of the law, and whether the act was committed with a criminal design, founding the verdict on his combined view of *proven*, not presumptive facts, and *established*, not constructive law.

27. It being the sole object of the proceedings in every trial to enable the jury to acquire correct views of the facts which bear on the questions at issue; it is the duty of every juryman to ask pertinent questions for his own satisfaction; to protect timid, inexperienced, and embarrassed witnesses; to receive with caution the testimony of others, who are under the influence of fear, hatred, or expected reward; and to require the production of any species of evidence which is tendered or attainable, and which appears to him to be necessary.

28. It is the delicate, but sacred duty of jurymen to guard against the undue inference or mistaken views of judges, or presiding magistrates, who often take on themselves to direct and dictate to juries, and in bad times have presumed to reprimand them for honest verdicts, or bully them into dishonest ones. The judge is authorised to expound the law, and if the jury cannot write, or have neglected to take down the evidence, it is necessary he should recapitulate the substance of his notes, but he is never warranted in dictating and overruling the decision.

He should be respected by the jury, but not be implicitly obeyed.

29. Every juryman should recollect that while in the jury-box he is acting for his country; that, in regard to cases brought before him, he is the uncontrouled arbiter of justice; that he is the constitutional protector of suitors and accused persons, against legal quibbles and oppressions; that he is the living guardian for his posterity of those sacred powers of juries, transmitted to him by his forefathers; and that the preservation of JUSTICE and LIBERTY depends on firm and upright men doing their duty in every jury.

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## III.

## THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

By the HABEAS CORPUS ACT, which is the foundation of personal liberty, no person must be sent to prison beyond the sea; and if any person be restrained of his liberty, he shall, on demand to any judge, either during term-time, or in vocation, have a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the gaoler of the prison in which he is confined, to produce his body in court (whence the writ has its name,) and to certify the cause of his detainer and imprisonment; which writ is returnable immediately, unless the prisoner is committed for treason or felony, or be convicted, or imprisoned for debt, or by process in any civil suit; and, upon his being brought up, such judge shall discharge him upon bail, (if the offence be bailable,) to appear at the next ensuing court where the offence is cognizable. If the gaol be within twenty miles of the judge, the writ must be obeyed in three days; if beyond the distance of twenty miles, and not above one hundred miles, then within the space of ten days; if beyond the distance of one hundred miles, then within the space of twenty days from the delivery of the writ. Every prisoner must also be indicted the first term after his commitment, and brought to trial in the subsequent term. And no person, after being enlarged by order of the court, can be re-committed for the same offence. Gaolers or other persons disobeying this Act, are guilty of a contempt of court, and are subject to a penalty of 100*l.* Judges, denying a writ of Habeas Corpus, forfeit 500*l.*

# IV.

# LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

## OF

## *Remarkable Places in the United Kingdom.*

*** The Equatorial Degree, on different Authorities, is 60,847 fathoms, 60,893, 60,857, 60,845, and 60,852, or 365,110 feet.

| | Lat. | | Long. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | 57° | 5′ n. | 9° | 57′ e. |
| Bath | 51 | 22 n. | 2 | 21 w. |
| Berry Head, Torbay | 50 | 24 n. | 3 | 28 w. |
| Brighthelmstone | 50 | 49 n. | 0 | 12 w. |
| Bridgewater | 51 | 7 n. | 2 | 59 w. |
| Bristol | 51 | 28 n. | 2 | ·35 w. |
| Berwick | 55 | 45 n. | 1 | 58 w. |
| Bury St. Edmund's | 52 | 22 n. | 0 | 46 e. |
| Brecknock | 51 | 54 n. | 3 | 22 e. |
| Cambridge | 52 | 13 n. | 0 | 4 e. |
| Canterbury | 51 | 18 n. | 1 | 5 e. |
| Cardiff | 51 | 22 n. | 3 | 12 w. |
| Caermarthen | 92 | 12 n. | 4 | 23 w. |
| Caernarvon | 53 | 8 n. | 4 | 20 w. |
| Chichester | 50 | 50 n. | 0 | 46 w. |
| Cork | 51 | 54 n. | 8 | 28 w. |
| Deal | 51 | 13 n. | 1 | 24 e. |
| Devizes | 51 | 21 n. | 2 | 58 w. |
| Dorchester | 50 | 43 n. | 2 | 25 w. |
| Dovor | 51 | 7 n. | 1 | 19 e. |
| Durham | 51 | 28 n. | 2 | 22 w. |
| Dublin | 53 | 22 n. | 6 | 17 w. |
| Edinburgh | 55 | 56 n. | 3 | 12 w. |
| Exeter | 50 | 44 n. | 3 | 34 w. |
| Falmouth | 50 | 8 n. | 5 | 3 w. |
| Frome | 51 | 13 n. | 2 | 18 w. |
| Greenwich | 51 | 28 n. | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford | 50 | 57 n. | 0 | 45 e. |
| Halifax | 50 | 52 n. | 0 | 53 w. |
| Hastings | 50 | 52 n. | 0 | 41 e. |
| Horsham | 51 | 3 n. | 0 | 19 w. |
| Ipswich | 52 | 8 n. | 1 | 16 e. |

| | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|
| Launceston | 50° 38′ n. | 4° 20′ w. |
| Leeds | 53 47 n. | 1 38 w. |
| Leicester | 52 38 n. | 1 8 w. |
| Liverpool | 53 22 n. | 2 56 w. |
| London | 51 30 n. | 0 5 w. |
| Londonderry | 54 59 n. | 7 14 w. |
| Maldon | 52 1 n. | 0 27 w. |
| Manchester | 53 26 n. | 2 15 w. |
| Marlborough | 50 14 n. | 3 48 w. |
| Monmouth | 51 49 n. | 2 46 w. |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 54 57 n. | 1 14 w. |
| Norwich | 52 40 n. | 1 20 e. |
| Northampton | 52 11 n. | 1 11 w. |
| Nottingham | 52 58 n. | 1 2 w. |
| Oxford | 51 45 n. | 1 15 w. |
| Plymouth | 50 22 n. | 4 12 w. |
| Portsmouth | 50 47 n. | 1 6 w. |
| Peterborough | 52 30 n. | 0 4 w. |
| Ramsgate | 51 19 n. | 1 24 e. |
| Romney | 50 59 n. | 0 56 e. |
| Rye | 50 57 n. | 0 44 e. |
| Salisbury | 51 3 n | 1 47 w. |
| Sandwich | 51 16 n. | 1 20 e. |
| Shoreham | 50 50 n. | 0 16 w. |
| Shrewsbury | 52 43 n. | 2 41 w. |
| Southampton | 50 54 n. | 1 24 e. |
| Stafford | 52 48 n. | 2 4 w. |
| Swansea | 51 37 n. | 3 56 w. |
| Taunton | 50 59 n. | 3 17 w. |
| Tenby | 51 44 n. | 4 40 w. |
| Wakefield | 53 41 n. | 1 35 w. |
| Warwick | 52 16 n. | 1 35 w. |
| Wendover | 51 45 n. | 0 46 w. |
| Winchelsea | 50 55 n. | 0 42 e. |
| Windsor | 51 29 n. | 0 36 w. |
| Woburn | 51 59 n. | 0 37 w. |
| Woodstock | 51 50 n. | 1 21 w. |
| Yarmouth | 52 38 n. | 1 45 e. |

## POPULATION, &c., IN 1831.

| COUNTIES. | Area. | Inhabited Houses. | Families. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford | 297,632 | 17,978 | 20,016 |
| Berks | 472,270 | 28,032 | 31,091 |
| Bucks | 463,820 | 28,159 | 31,849 |
| Cambridge | 536,853 | 26,712 | 30,210 |
| Chester | 649,050 | 60,748 | 64,955 |
| Cornwall | 854,770 | 54,521 | 59,816 |
| Cumberland | 969,490 | 31,01[illegible] | 34,820 |
| Derby | 663,180 | 46,098 | 48,320 |
| Devon | 1,636,450 | 81,999 | 101,911 |
| Dorset | 627,220 | 29,307 | 33,614 |
| Durham | 679,530 | 40,740 | 54,736 |
| Essex | 979,000 | 57,152 | 65,319 |
| Gloucester | 790,470 | 71,254 | 83,446 |
| Hereford | 543,800 | 21,907 | 23,565 |
| Hertford | 400,370 | 26,549 | 29,250 |
| Huntingdon | 241,690 | 9,990 | 11,278 |
| Kent | 972,240 | 82,144 | 97,142 |
| Lancaster | 1,117,260 | 228,130 | 260,025 |
| Leicester | 511,340 | 40,354 | 42,143 |
| Lincoln | 1,663,850 | 61,615 | 65,903 |
| Middlesex | 179,590 | 180,493 | 314,039 |
| Monmouth | 324,310 | 18,612 | 19,911 |
| Norfolk | 1,292,300 | 74,793 | 84,232 |
| Northampton | 646,810 | 36,322 | 39.163 |
| Northumberland | 1,165 430 | 35,726 | 48,364 |
| Nottingham | 525,800 | 44.936 | 47,117 |
| Oxford | 467,380 | 29,834 | 31,770 |
| Rutland | 97,500 | 3,935 | 4,191 |
| Salop | 864,360 | 42,633 | 46,487 |
| Somerset | 1,028,090 | 71.325 | 84,571 |
| Southampton | 1,018,550 | 56,526 | 64,652 |
| Stafford | 736,290 | 78,049 | 83,593 |
| Suffolk | 918,760 | 50,139 | 61,533 |
| Surrey | 474.480 | 80,070 | 109,07[illegible] |
| Sussex | 907,920 | 45,505 | 52,7[illegible] |
| Warwick | 567,930 | 68,253 | 72,[illegible] |
| Westmoreland | 485,990 | 10,353 | 10,98[illegible] |
| Wilts | 869,620 | 46,281 | 51,659 |
| Worcester | 459,710 | 41,648 | 45,512 |
| York, East Riding | 711,360 | 32,681 | 36,960 |
| North Riding | 1,275'840 | 88,116 | 40,760 |
| West Riding | 1,629,890 | 190,484 | 198,646 |
| Totals | 31,770,615 | 2,326,022 | 2,745,336 |

In 1801, the Houses were 1,467,870; in 1811, 1,678,106; and in 1821, 1,951,973.

In 1801, the Families were 1,778,420; in 1811, 2,012,391; and in 1821, 2,346,717.

The Agricultural Population, in 1814, was, to the manufacturing, &c. in Great Britain, as 58 to 42; but, by the returns of 1831, as 25 to 75. In Ireland, as 70 to 30.

## POPULATION OF SCOTLAND IN 1831.

| Counties. | Chief Towns. | Population |
|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | Aberdeen | 177,853 |
| Argyll | Inverary | 101,425 |
| Ayr | Ayr | 145,167 |
| Banff | Banff | 48,604 |
| Berwick | Lauder | 34,084 |
| Bute | Rothesay | 14,134 |
| Caithness | Wick | 34,529 |
| Clackmanan | Alloa | 14,729 |
| Dumbarton | Dumbarton | 33,211 |
| Dumfries | Dumfries | 73,770 |
| Edinburgh | Edinburgh | 219,345 |
| Elgin | Elgin | 34,231 |
| Fife | Dumfermline | 128,981 |
| Forfar | Forfar | 139,604 |
| Haddington | Haddington | 36,145 |
| Inverness | Inverness | 94,779 |
| Kincardine | Berwick | 31,429 |
| Kinross | Kinross | 9,072 |
| Kircudbright | Kircudbright | 40,590 |
| Lanark | Glasgow | 316,790 |
| Linlithgow | Linlithgow | 23,291 |
| Nairn | Nairn | 9 354 |
| Orkney and Shetland | Kirkwall | 58,239 |
| Peebles | Peebles | 10,578 |
| Perth | Perth | 142,822 |
| Renfrew | Renfrew | 133,443 |
| Ross and Cromarty | Dingwall | 74,838 |
| Roxburgh | Jedburgh | 43,663 |
| Selkirk | Selkirk | 6,833 |
| Stirling | Stirling | 72,621 |
| Sutherland | Dornoch | 25,518 |
| Wigtoun | Wigtoun | 36,258 |
| | Total | 2,365,930 |

IRELAND IN 1831:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leinster | 1,927,967 | Connaught | 1,348,077 |
| Munster | 2,215,364 | | |
| Ulster | 2,293,128 | Total Pop. of Ireland | 7,784,536 |

## ON THE LONGEVITY OF THE POPULATION.

In every 10,000 of the British population, about 1,500 are under 5 years of age. 1,300 from 5 to 10, and 1,200 from 10 to 15, *i. e.* 4,000 are boys and girls. From 15 to 20 there are 1,100; from 20 to 30, 1,500; from 30 to 40, 1,100; from 40 to 50, 900; from 50 to 60, 700; from 60 to 70, 450; and above 70, 250.

*Obs.* 1.—These numbers exhibit the proportions which live to each age; thus, in every 10,000, 300 live above 70; 300 and 450 live above 60; 300, 450, and 650, or 1,400 live above 50; 6,000 live above 15, and only 4,900 above 20.

2.—We ascertain also the numbers of classes; thus, if there are 2,500 between 5 and 15 in every 10,000, that is a 4th, so there are 6 millions of the 24 millions in the United Kingdom which claim education from 5 to 15, and if we assign 5 teachers to every 200, this implies the want of 150,000 schools or teachers.

3.—Again, there are 3,500 in 10,000, from 20 to 50, *i. e.* 8,400,000, of which above 4 millions are males, and of the age of fighting-men, and taking half as able and willing, it is obvious that a nation of 24 millions contains 2 millions qualified for soldiers.

4.—Above 50, the numbers are but 1,400 in 10,000, so that only 3,360,000 remain above 50, of whom 1,600,000 may be considered as males, and 1,760,000 as females. It follows in this case, as in others, that, in 24 millions, 21,040,000 die under 50 years of age, and also that, as only 600,000 live beyond 70, so 23,400,000 die under 70, and only 1 in 40 live to that age!

5.—Only 1 in 2,000 in Great Britain, and 1 in 3,300 in Ireland and Lancashire live beyond 90, so that there are not above 1,100 of that age in the United Kingdom.

6.—But 1 in 20,000 attains 100 in Ireland, 1 in 33,000 in Great Britain, and only 1 in 100,000 in the manufacturing county of Lancashire, where life rapidly shortens above 40 and 50.

## VIII.

### EDUCATION.

Of the 6 millions of children in the United Kingdom, from 4 to 14; Bell and Lancaster Schools, and Sunday Schools instruct ...................... about 1,000,000
Subscription Charity Schools ................ 100,000
Foundation Schools ......................... 50,000
Day Schools ..................................1,200,000
Boarding Schools ........................... 500,000

Total..............2,850,000

It is, therefore, evident that full half get no education, and hence the great increase of crime.

To effect the object, a fund is requisite to provide for 50,000 schools, of 40 children each, at 40*l.* salary and 10*l.* for books, &c. and this would educate 2 millions for 10 years, or above 3 millions for 6 years. The 5*l.* and 10*l.* salaries now assigned to district Teachers is an insult on the onerous duties. Half the effect of education results from the personal respectability of the Teacher.

## IX.

### STATE OF CRIME.

The first return which we proceed to examine, is the Committals, Convictions, and Acquittals, for the seven years from 1826 to 1832, inclusive, in the different counties of England and Wales :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For 1826 | 16,164 | For 1830 | 18,107 |
| 1827 | 17,924 | 1831 | 19,647 |
| 1828 | 16,564 | 1832 | 20,829 |
| 1829 | 18,675 | | |

Number of Females committed during each of the seven years :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1826 | 2,692 | In 1830 | 2,972 |
| 1827 | 2,770 | 1831 | 3,047 |
| 1828 | 2,732 | 1832 | 3,343 |
| 1829 | 3,119 | | |

Of the 127,910 persons committed, no prosecutions took place in the case of 13,300. Of the remainder, 24,370 have been tried and acquitted. The number convicted has been 90,240. The total number of convictions for 1832 was 14,947, 10,130 of them were for larceny simply, and 1,151 for larceny from the person. For murder, there were 20 convictions, for the attempt to commit murder 52, and for arson 35.

The number of persons sentenced to death, in 1832, was 1449, of whom 54 were executed, namely, 16 for arson, 15 for murder, 7 for rape, 4 for breaking into a dwelling-house with larceny, 4 for riot and felony, 4 for robbery of the person, 2 for attempts to murder, 1 for burglary, and 1 for secreting and stealing letters containing Bank-notes. In the seven years, from 1826 to 1832, 414 were executed.

The committals on criminal charges, in Scotland, for 1832, were: 1,898 males and 533 females; of which number there were liberated, without trial, 539. The remaining 134 appear to have been reserved for trial till the next year. Upon the whole year, the convictions and outlawries were 1,599, and the acquittals 164.

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## X.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Net Public Income and Expenditure of the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year which ended 5th January, 1833.

| *Income or Revenue.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|
| Customs | £16,794,992 |
| Excise | 16,611,036 |
| Stamps | 6,938,316 |
| Taxes | 4,943,887 |
| Post-Office | 1,461,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 84,482 |
| Receipts, not of the Ordinary Revenue | 155,040 |
| | £46,988,755 |

| *Expenditure.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|
| Charge of the Funded Debt | £27,664,586 |
| Interest on Exchequer Bills | 659,165 |
| Civil List | 510,000 |
| Pensions | 477,376 |
| Courts of Justice | 324,093 |
| Perpetual Salaries, Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund, Mint, and Hemp and Flax Bounties | 536,828 |
| Army | 7,129,873 |
| Navy | 4,882,835 |
| Ordnance | 1,792,317 |
| Miscellaneous, chargeable upon Annual Parliamentary Grants | 2,396,921 |
| | £46,373,996 |

Excess of Income over Expenditure.... £614,758

## XI.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

1830-31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 14,119,914 | 9,224,937 |
| Madras | 5,358,260 | 5,107,020 |
| Bombay | 2,541,136 | 3,594,472 |
| Expence of St. Helena | | 86,044 |
| | 22,019,310 | 18,013,473 |

Net surplus Revenue........£1,799,633

Interest on Debts ........... 2,207,204

## FUNDS.

Public Funded Debt of the United Kingdom on the 5th of January, 1833:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 3 per cent. | £496,195,179 |
| At 3½ per cent. | 213,418,445 |
| 4 per cent. Annuities, created 1826 | 10,796,340 |
| New 5 per cent. Annuities | 462,736 |
| *Great Britain* | £720,872,702 |

IRELAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 3 per cent. | £2,965,842 |
| At 3½ per cent. | 27,624,528 |
| At 4 per cent. | 1,615,384 |
| 5 per cent. Annuities | |
| Debt at 5 per cent. | 1,015,384 |
| *Ireland* | 33,227,847 |

Total, United Kingdom..£754,100,549

The total amount of Exchequer-Bills outstanding on the 5th of January, 1833, was 27,278,000*l.*

Progressive increase of the National Debt:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1689, it was | £664,263 |
| At the Accession of Queen Anne, in 1702. | 16,394,702 |
| ——— George I. in 1714 | 54,145,363 |
| ——— George II. in 1727 | 52,092,238 |
| At the commencement of the American War, in 1775 | 128,583,635 |
| ——— French War, in 1793 | 239,350,148 |
| On the 5th of January, 1817 | 848,282,477 |

Number of holders of National Stock:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of £5 | 87,176 | 2,000 (151 public companies) | 417 |
| 10 | 44,648 | 3,000 (35 do) | 75 |
| 50 | 98,305 | 4,000 (24 do.) | 39 |
| 100 | 25,641 | 5,000 (10 do.) | 14 |
| 200 | 14,701 | above 5,000 (34 do.) | 46 |
| 300 | 4,495 | | |
| 500 | 2,827 | | |
| 1,000 | 1,367 | | 279,751 |

## XIII.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus of Capital........ | 133,800 |
| City Bonds..... ........................ | 500,000 |
| Mercantile bills and notes under discount.. | 2,951,970 |
| Lent on mortgages ...................... | 1,452,100 |
| Lent to the London Dock Company ...... | 227,500 |
| Advanced on various securities........... | 570,690 |
| Coin and bullion in Bank................. | 5,293,150 |
| Total of disposable assets.... | £29,626,030 |

#### RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BANK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank-notes in circulation, August, 1833.... | £19,879,530 |
| Ditto, deposited in the Bank by the Government offices ......................... | 2,034,790 |
| Ditto by bankers and other individuals ..... | 5,738,430 |
| Due to Government for balance of audit roll, Exchequer bills deposited, & unpaid ann. | 1,163,940 |
| Surplus in favor of the Bank.............. | 809,340 |
| Total... ............ | £29,626,030 |

## XIV.

### GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

In the twenty years, from 1810 to 1829, both inclusive, the coinage of gold amounted to 45,387,423*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* During the same period, 9,149,411*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* was also coined in silver. The Gold coined in 1830, 1831, and 1832, was 6,723,493*l.*

## XV.

### SHIPPING.

On the 31st December, 1832, the number

of Vessels belonging to the several Ports of the British Empire, with the amount of registered Tonnage, and the number of men were :—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | Men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 19,143 | 2,225,980 | 131,588 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, & Man | 521 | 35,880 | 3,844 |
| British Plantations | 4,771 | 356,208 | 25,202 |
| Total | 24,435 | 2,618,068 | 161,364 |

## XVI.

### TRADE WITH IRELAND.

In 1801, the number of ships that entered the ports of Ireland from Great Britain was 6,816, and their aggregate burden was 582,033 tons. In 1831 the number of ships amounted to 13,584, and their burthen to 1,262,221 tons.

The number and quantities of agricultural stock and provisions exported from Ireland to Great Britain to pay absentees, have increased within the same period :—

| | | 1801. | 1825. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cows and Oxen | No. | 31,543 | 63,519 |
| Swine | | 1,968 | 65,919 |
| Horses | | 669 | 3,130 |
| Sheep | | 2,879 | 72,161 |
| Butter | cwt. | 250,620 | 425,670 |
| Beef | barls. | 58,911 | 63,507 |
| Pork | | 73,495 | 83,783 |
| Bacon and Ham | cwt. | 21,100 | 361,139 |

The Importations of grain and meal from Ireland into Great Britain, in 1831, amounted to 2,419,643 qrs.

## XVII.

### MANUFACTURES.

Quantity of Soap made in Great Britain in the years 1831 and 1832 :—

| | Hard—lbs. | Soft—lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1831 | 108,956,030 | 9,611,907 |
| 1832 | 119,379,937 | 10,350,703 |

The number of Bricks made in Great Britain, in the year 1832, was 998,346,387 ; the duty 294,322*l.* The number of Tiles made was 74,117,000 ; the duty 37,010*l.*

The Coals imported into London, in—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 were | 2,079,275 tons |
| 1831 | 2,045,292 |
| 1832 | 2,139,078 |

The Quantity of Malt made in the United Kingdom, in the year ending October 10, 1832, was 4,845,828 quarters, of which 440,756 quarters were used in distillation.

The Quantity of Foreign Wool imported into the United Kingdom, in the year 1832, was 28,142,489 lbs.; of which 555,014 lbs. were re-exported. Of the above quantity imported 19,832,225 lbs. was from Germany, and 2,377,057 lbs. from New South Wales.

During the same period the British Wool exported was 4,199,825 lbs.; and the woollen yarn 2,204,464 lbs. The total declared value of British woollen manufactures was 5,244,478*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Raw and Waste Silk imported in 1832:

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Silk .................. lbs. | 3,382,699 |
| Waste Silk .................. | 660,696 |
| Thrown Silk .................. | 329,932 |
| | 4,373,327 |

The quantity of COTTON-WOOL, imported for the last 3 or 4 years, has been from 700,000 to 800,000 bags, or 240 to 290 millions of lbs., chiefly from the southern States of North America.

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## XVIII.

### CORN.

The Importation of Corn into Great Britain, in the year ending January 5, 1833, was, of wheat and wheat-flour 463,592 quarters, 5 bushels; of other corn, 177,534 quarters, 7 bushels.

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## XIX.

### WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

The quantity of *Sugar* imported, in 1832, was, of the produce of the British plantations, 3,784,244 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.; of Mauritius, 541,770 cwts. 1 qr. 6 lbs.; of the East Indies, 175,252 cwts. 5 lbs.; of the foreign plantations, 366,481 cwts. 2 qrs. 21 lbs.; making a total of 4,867,784 cwts. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.

*Rum.*—The quantity imported was 4,753,789

gallons; 3,513,965 proof gallons were entered for home consumption.

Foreign Wines and Spirits for Home Consumption, in 1832:—

Retained for Home Consumption.

| WINES. | Gallons. |
|---|---|
| Cape | 514,262 |
| French | 228,627 |
| Portugal | 2,617,405 |
| Madeira | 159,898 |
| Spanish | 2,080,099 |
| Canary | 72,803 |
| Rhenish | 38,197 |
| Sicilian | 254,251 |
| Total of Wines | 5,965,542 |
| SPIRITS. | |
| Rum | 3,513,965 |
| Brandy | 1,601,652 |
| Geneva | 22,301 |
| Other Sorts | 9,684 |
| Total of Spirits | 5,147,602 |

*Coffee.*—The quantity of coffee imported was 49,982,939 lbs.; of which 73,895*l.* was in coffee of the East Indies and Mauritius; and the total quantity exported 25,719,742 lbs.

*Cocoa.*—The quantity of cocoa-nuts imported of British Plantations and foreign produce, was 2,971,019 lbs.; together with 349,504 lbs. of husks and shells, and 1835 lbs. of chocolate and cocoa-paste.

*Tobacco and Snuff.*—The quantity of Tobacco, &c. entered for home consumption in the year ending January 5, 1833, was, of unmanufactured tobacco, 20,164,864 lbs.; of

manufactured tobacco and cigars, 148,517 lbs.; and of snuff, 234 lbs. The total gross receipt of duty, during the above period, was 3,090,270*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

*Tea.*—The quantity of Tea entered for home consumption in the year 1832, was 31,548,381 lbs., the net amount of the duty received on which was 3,509,839*l.*

*Spirits.*—In the year ending January 5, 1833, the quantity of Spirits manufactured or distilled amounted, in England, to 3,788,068 gallons; in Scotland to 9,979,038 gallons; in Ireland to 9,260,920 gallons; total, 21,028,026 gallons.

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## XX.

### DEBTORS.

The number of prisoners confined for debt, in the several prisons of England and Wales, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1832, amounted to 16,661.

The number of persons imprisoned for debt in Ireland, in the year 1832, was 5,688, whose debts amounted to 192,529*l.*

In 1831, the number of warrants for debt, against the person, was, in Middlesex, 14,909; in 1832, in Middlesex, 13,555.

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## XXI.

### ATTORNEYS.

1829-30, 8,908........1831-32, 9,083
1830-31, 9,016........1832-33, 9,221

## XXII.

### NEWSPAPER-STAMPS.

The number of Stamps issued for all the British Newspapers, from the commencement of 1832, to March 31, 1833, was 26,588,050. The number issued in Ireland, during the same period, was 5,718,600.

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## XXIII.

### CLERICAL RETURNS.

According to the Diocesan Returns for the year 1831, it appears there are 10,560 benefices in England and Wales, the incumbents in 4649 of which are resident, 2,506 are non-resident by exemption, 1,968 non-resident by license, and 1,437 non-resident from miscellaneous causes, such as dilapidations of churches, sinecures, &c. Of the first class of non-residents, (of whom, however, 428 perform the duty of their respective parishes,) 2,080 reside on other benefices, and 360 are officers, tutors, or fellows of the universities, or hold ecclesiastical, cathedral, or collegiate offices; and the remainder are chaplains to noblemen, masters of grammar-schools, &c. Of the second class, 1,227 allege the want or unfitness of the parsonage-houses, but 769 perform the duties of their parishes, as do also 487 of the third class.

In the several dioceses there are 4,373 curates; 1,532 residing in the glebe-houses, and 1,005 others residing in the parishes they serve.

It is stated, that only 3,915 of these curates are licensed. The stipends of two of these curates are returned as under 10*l.*; of 1,278, the stipend does not exceed 60*l.*; of 1,282, it does not exceed 110*l.*; and only 32 are returned whose stipend exceeds 200*l.* Of livings, where the incumbent is non-resident, 2,548 are returned as being of less than 300*l.* per annum of gross value, and 1,139 as being above that sum.

An Account of the Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Revenues in Ireland, with the number of acres attached to each see, and amount received in rents:—

| | | Net Revenue. | Acres. | Rents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archbishop of | Armagh | £14,494 | 100,563 | £4,634 |
| „ | Dublin | 7,786 | 34,040 | 3,202 |
| „ | Cashel | 6,308 | 20,046 | 2,100 |
| „ | Tuam | 6,996 | 86,899 | 2,730 |
| Bishop of | Meath | 4,068 | 29,269 | 3,065 |
| „ | Clogher | 8,668 | 22,591 | 2,356 |
| „ | Down & Connor | 4,204 | 30,244 | 1,352 |
| „ | Derry | 12,159 | 77,102 | 2,593 |
| „ | Raphoe | 5,052 | 1,392 | 1,451 |
| „ | Kilmore | 6,225 | 28,531 | 1,537 |
| „ | Dromore | 4,216 | 18,422 | 1,518 |
| „ | Kildare | 6,061 | 5,074 | 2,629 |
| „ | Ossory | 3,322 | 21,730 | 1,015 |
| „ | Ferns | 5,730 | 26,294 | 2,096 |
| „ | Limerick | 4,973 | 12,985 | 2,452 |
| „ | Waterford | 3,933 | 13,189 | 2,493 |
| „ | Cork | 3,901 | 11,485 | 1,471 |
| „ | Cloyne | 4,091 | 12,482 | 1,341 |
| „ | Killaloe | 3,966 | 16,765 | 1,345 |
| „ | Elphin | 6,263 | 42,843 | 2,044 |
| „ | Clonfert | 2,970 | 11,744 | 543 |
| „ | Killala | 3,410 | 45,542 | 1,280 |
| | | £128,808 | 669,247 | £45,258 |

The gross income of the deans and chapters in the Irish Church is 4,266*l.*; that of the vicars choral estates, 11,261*l.*; that of the minor canonries, 762*l.*; and that of the economy estates (the funds appropriated to the repair of cathedrals, &c.) 7,316*l.* The total income of these ecclesiastical corporations, therefore, is 23,606*l.*

There are, in all, 1,456 benefices or livings in the Irish Church, of which 1 (in the diocese of Down) is of the value of 2,800*l.*; 10 are between 2,000*l.* and 2,600*l.*; 20 between 1,500*l.* and 2,000*l.*; 23 between 1,200*l.* and 1,500*l.*; 48 between 1,000*l.* and 1,200*l.*; 74 between 800*l.* and 1,000*l.*; 148 between 600*l.* and 800*l.*; 281 between 400*l.* and 600*l.*; 386 between 200*l.* and 400*l.*; and 465 between 30*l.* and 200*l.*

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## XXIV.

### SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Number of Cattle sold in SMITHFIELD MARKET in each year, from 1830 to 1831:—

| | Beasts. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|
| 1830 | 159,907 | 1,287,070 |
| 1831 | 148,168 | 1,189,010 |

No separate account is kept of the number of calves sold, but only of those brought into the market, the average of which, for the last ten years, is 21,526, exclusive of those denominated sucklers, which are generally sold with the cows.

## List of Cities and Market-Towns, in Great Britain, containing above 1,000 inhabitants, with the Distances from London and Edinburgh; and their Market-Days.

The Trigonometrical Survey of England gives 32,332,400 acres for the surface, and it must be correct; but, the aggregate of the Parish Returns is but 31,770,616. The square miles in the survey are 50,515.

Mudge and Dalby determined the length between Dunmore and Clifton to be 1,036,337 feet, in 2·8394 degrees of latitude, which was 364,933 feet, or 60,822 fathoms, to a degree, in lat. 52° 2′ 22″. In 51° 2′ 51″ it was 60,884, and in 52° 50′ 29″ it was 60,766 fathoms.

The gross number of Parishes and Parish Chapelries is 10,700.

| PLACES. | Mkt. D. | Dist. |
|---|---|---|
| BEDFORDSHIRE | | |
| Bedford . | T.S. | 50 |
| Biggleswade | W. | 45 |
| Dunstable . | W. | 33 |
| Eaton Socon . | . | 55 |
| Leighton . | T. | 41 |
| Luton . . | M. | 31 |
| Woburn . . | F. | 41 |
| BERKSHIRE | | |
| Abingdon . | M. | 56 |
| Farringdon . | T. | 68 |
| Hungerford | W. | 64 |
| Lambourn . | F. | 65 |
| Maidenhead | W. | 26 |
| Newbury . | TH. | 56 |
| Oakingham . | T. | 31 |
| Reading | W. S. | 38 |
| Speen . . . | . | 57 |
| Thatcham . . | . | 53 |
| Wallingford | T.F. | 46 |
| Wantage . . | S. | 60 |
| Windsor . . | S. | 22 |
| BUCKINGHAMSH. | | |
| Amersham . | T. | 26 |
| Aylesbury . | S. | 38 |
| Beaconsfield | W. | 23 |
| Buckingham | S. | 55 |
| Chesham . | W. | 27 |
| Eton . . . | . | 22 |
| Marlow, Great | S. | 31 |
| Newport Pag. | S. | 50 |
| Olney . . | M. | 55 |
| Risborough . | S. | 37 |
| Stoney Strat. | F. | 52 |
| Wendover . | T. | 35 |
| Woburn . | F. | 26 |
| Wycombe, H. | F. | 29 |
| CAMBRIDGESH. | | |
| Cambridge | W.S. | 50 |
| Chatteris . | | 75 |
| Doddington | | 79 |
| Ely . . | S. | 67 |
| Littleport . | | 72 |
| March . | F. | 85 |
| Newmarket | T. | 61 |
| Thorney | TH. | 81 |
| Whittlesey . | | 77 |
| Wisbeach . | S. | 93 |
| CHESHIRE. | | |
| Acton . . | | 170 |
| Altrincham | T. | 179 |
| Astbury . | | 160 |
| Audlem . | | 163 |
| Budworth, Great | | 177 |
| Cheadle . | | 146 |
| Chester | W. S. | 183 |
| Congleton | S. | 162 |
| Davenham . | | 172 |
| Frodsham | TH. | 191 |
| Knutsford | S. | 172 |
| Macclesfield | M. | 167 |
| Malpas . | W. | 168 |
| Middlewich . | T. | 167 |
| Nantwich . | S. | 164 |
| Neston, Great | | 194 |
| Northwich | F. | 174 |
| Runcorn . | | 188 |
| Sandbach | TH. | 162 |
| Stockport . | F. | 176 |
| Tarporley | TH. | 178 |
| Tarvin . . | | 183 |
| Wilmslow . | S. | 175 |
| CORNWALL | | |
| Austell, St. | F. | 245 |
| Bodmin . | S. | 235 |
| Callington | W. | 216 |
| Camborne . | | 266 |
| Camelford . | F. | 228 |
| Colomb, St. | TH. | 251 |
| Falmouth | TH. | 269 |
| Fowey . | S. | 239 |
| Germains, St. | F. | 227 |
| Helstone . | S. | 274 |
| Ives, St. . | S. | 277 |
| Launceston | S. | 214 |
| Liskeard . | S. | 225 |
| Mawes, St. . | | 262 |
| Padstow . | S. | 243 |
| Penryn | W.F.S. | 265 |
| Penzance | TH. | 280 |
| Redruth . | F. | 263 |
| Saltash . | S. | 220 |
| Tregoney . | S. | 252 |
| Truro | W. S. | 257 |
| CUMBERLAND. | | |
| Aldstone . | S. | 272 |
| Brampton . | T. | 311 |
| Carlisle . | S. | 301 |
| Cockermouth | M. | 305 |
| Crossthwaite | | 291 |
| Egremont | S. | 293 |
| Holme Cultram | | 310 |
| Keswick . | S. | 291 |
| Kirk Andrews | | 313 |
| Longtown | TH. | 310 |

| PLACES. | Mkt. D. | Dist. |
|---|---|---|
| Maryport | F. | 311 |
| Penrith | T. | 283 |
| Whitehaven | T. | 294 |
| Wigton | T. | 304 |
| Workington | W. | 305 |
| DERBYSHIRE | | |
| Alfreton | F. | 139 |
| Ashbourne | S. | 139 |
| Bakewell | M. | 153 |
| Belper | | 134 |
| Chapelende | TH. | 167 |
| Chesterfield | S. | 150 |
| Derby | F. | 126 |
| Dronfield | TH. | 156 |
| Duffield | | 131 |
| Matlock | | 144 |
| Tideswell | W. | 160 |
| Wirksworth | T. | 140 |
| DEVONSHIRE | | |
| Ashburton | S. | 192 |
| Axminster | S. | 147 |
| Bampton | S. | 161 |
| Barnstaple | F. | 192 |
| Beer Ferris | | 215 |
| Bideford | T. | 201 |
| Brixham | | 201 |
| Buckfastleigh | | 194 |
| Chudleigh | S. | 182 |
| Cullumpton | S. | 160 |
| Colyton | TH. | 149 |
| Crediton | S. | 180 |
| Dartmouth | F. | 203 |
| Dawlish | | 186 |
| EXETER | W.F.S. | 164 |
| Hartland | S. | 214 |
| Honiton | S. | 148 |
| Ilfracombe | S. | 202 |
| Littleham | | 167 |
| Modbury | TH. | 208 |
| Morton Hampst. | S. | 185 |
| Oakhampton | S. | 195 |
| Ottery St. M. | T. | 161 |
| Plymouth | M.T.H. | 216 |
| Plympton, St. M. | | 212 |
| Plymstock | | 218 |
| Sidmouth | S. | 158 |
| South Molton | S. | 178 |
| Tavistock | S. | 207 |
| Teignmouth | E. & W. | 189 |
| Tiverton | T. | 162 |
| Topsham | S. | 170 |
| Torrington, Gt. | S. | 194 |
| Totness | S. | 196 |
| DORSETSHIRE. | | |
| Beaminster | TH. | 141 |
| Blandford For. | S. | 103 |
| Bridport | W.S. | 135 |
| Corfe Castle | TH. | 116 |
| Cranborne | TH. | 93 |
| Dorchester | W.S. | 119 |
| Gillingham | | 105 |
| Lyme Regis | S. | 143 |
| Melcombe R. | T.F. | 127 |
| Poole | M. TH. | 105 |
| Portland I. liber. | | 133 |
| Shaftesbury | S. | 101 |
| Sherborne | S. | 117 |
| Sturminster | TH. | 109 |
| Swanage | | 122 |
| Wareham | S. | 112 |
| Weymouth | T.F. | 128 |
| Wimborne Min. | F. | 100 |
| DURHAM. | | |
| Auckland, west | | 245 |
| Barnard Cast. | W. | 246 |
| Bp. Auckland | TH. | 248 |
| Bp. Wearmouth | | 268 |
| Chester-le-St. | | 265 |
| Darlington | M. | 241 |
| DURHAM | S. | 258 |
| Gateshead | | 272 |
| Houghton le St. | | 266 |
| Monk-Wearm. | | 268 |
| Sedgefield | F. | 251 |
| Shields, S. | W. | 278 |
| Stanhope | F. | 262 |
| Stockton on T. | W. | 241 |
| Sunderland | F. | 264 |
| Walsingham | T. | 256 |
| ESSEX. | | |
| Barking | S. | 7 |
| Bocking | | 41 |
| Braintree | W. | 40 |
| Chelmsford | F. | 29 |
| Coggeshall, G. | S. | 44 |
| Colchester | W.S. | 51 |
| Dunmow, Gt. | S. | 38 |
| Epping | F. | 17 |
| Haltsead | F. | 46 |
| Ham, West | | 6 |
| Harlow | S. | 23 |
| Harwich | T.F. | 71 |
| Hedingham Sible | | 48 |
| Hornchurch | | 14 |
| Leyton, Low | | 6 |
| Maldon | S. | 37 |
| Prittlewell & Milton | | 39 |
| Romford | W. | 12 |
| Saffron Walden | S. | 42 |
| South Weald | TH. | 18 |
| Thaxted | F. | 44 |
| Waltham Ab. | T. | 12 |
| Walthamstow | | 6 |
| Witham | T. | 38 |
| Woodford | | 7 |
| Writtle | | 26 |
| GLOUCESTERSH. | | |
| Berkeley | W. | 114 |
| Bisley | TH. | 96 |
| BRISTOL | W. F. S. | 114 |
| Cheltenham | TH. | 94 |
| Cirencester | M.F. | 89 |
| Clifton | | 116 |
| Coleford | F. | 124 |
| Dean Forest Ex. | | 120 |
| Dursley | TH. | 109 |
| Fairford | TH. | 80 |
| George, St. | | 111 |
| GLOUCESTER | W.S. | 104 |
| Henbury | | 117 |
| Horsley | | 102 |
| Mangotsfield | | 111 |
| Minchinhamp. | T. | 99 |
| Newent | F. | 112 |
| Newland | | 125 |
| Painswick | T. | 106 |
| Stapleton | | 112 |
| Stroud | F. | 100 |
| Tetbury | W. | 99 |
| Tewkesbury | W.S. | 103 |
| Thornbury | S. | 122 |
| Westbury on T. | | 116 |
| Winchcombe | S. | 99 |
| Winterbourne | | 109 |
| Wotton-un-Ed. | F. | 109 |
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| Bromyard | M. | 125 |
| HEREFORD | W.F.S. | 135 |

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|---|---|---|
| Kington | W. | 155 |
| Ledbury | T. | 120 |
| Leominster | F. | 137 |
| Ross | TH. | 120 |
| **HERTFORDSH.** | | |
| Baldock | TH. | 37 |
| Barnet, Chip. | M. | 11 |
| Berkhampstead | S. | 26 |
| Bp. Stortford | TH. | 30 |
| Cheshunt | | 13 |
| Hatfield | TH. | 19 |
| Hemel Hemp. | TH. | 23 |
| Hertford | S. | 21 |
| Hitchin | T. | 34 |
| Hoddesdon | TH. | 17 |
| Rickmansworth | S | 19 |
| Sawbridgworth | W | 25 |
| St. Albans | S. | 20 |
| Standon | F. | 27 |
| Tring | F. | 31 |
| Ware | T. | 21 |
| Watford | T. | 15 |
| **HUNTINGDON.** | | |
| Godmanchester | | 58 |
| Huntingdon | S. | 59 |
| Ramsey | W. | 69 |
| St. Ives | M. | 59 |
| St. Neots | TH. | 56 |
| **KENT** | | |
| Ashford | S. | 53 |
| Bexley | | 13 |
| Bromley | TH. | 10 |
| CANTERBURY | W.S. | 55 |
| Chatham | S. | 30 |
| Cranbrooke | S. | 48 |
| Crayford | T. | 13 |
| Dartford | S. | 15 |
| Deal | TH. | 74 |
| Deptford | | 4 |
| Dover | W. S. | 71 |
| Eltham | | 8 |
| Faversham | W.S. | 47 |
| Folkstone | TH. | 70 |
| Goudhurst | W. | 43 |
| Gravesend | W.S. | 22 |
| Greenwich | W.S. | 5 |
| Hythe | TH. | 65 |
| Lenham | T. | 44 |
| Lewisham | | 5 |
| Lydd | TH. | 70 |
| Maidstone | TH. | 34 |
| Margate | W.S. | 71 |
| Milton nt. Grav. | | 22 |
| Milton next S. | S. | 39 |
| Northfleet | | 20 |
| Peter's St. | | 73 |
| Ramsgate | W.S. | 71 |
| ROCHESTER | F. | 29 |
| Sandwich | W. S. | 65 |
| Seven Oaks | S. | 23 |
| Sittingbourne | | 40 |
| Speldhurst | | 34 |
| Stroud | | 28 |
| Tenterden | F. | 55 |
| Tunbridge | F. | 30 |
| Woolwich | F. | 9 |
| Wrotham | T. | 24 |
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| Ashton-up-Ly | W. | 186 |
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| Blackburn | W.S. | 212 |
| Bolton | M. | 197 |
| Burnley | M. | 211 |
| Bury | TH. | 195 |
| Cartmell | M. | 254 |
| Chorley | T. | 208 |
| Clitheroe | S. | 217 |
| Colne | W. | 218 |
| Dalton | S. | 276 |
| Garstang | TH. | 229 |
| Halsall | | 214 |
| Haslingden | W. | 204 |
| Hawkshead | M. | 267 |
| Kirkby-Ireleth | | 277 |
| Kirkham | T. | 225 |
| Lancaster | W.S. | 240 |
| Leigh | S. | 197 |
| Liverpool | W.S. | 206 |
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| Oldham cum P. | | 191 |
| Ormskirk | T. | 219 |
| Pendleton | | 188 |
| Penwortham | | 236 |
| Poulton | M. | 234 |
| Prescot | T. | 198 |
| Preston | W.F.S. | 217 |
| Rochdale | M. | 198 |
| Salford | | 180 |
| Standish | | 203 |
| Toxteth | | 208 |
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| Walton on Hill | | 209 |
| Warrington | W. | 184 |
| Walley | | 212 |
| Wigan | M. F. | 200 |
| Winwick | | 191 |
| Worsley | | 190 |
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| Ashby Zouch | S. | 115 |
| Barrow on Soar | | 107 |
| Hinckley | M. | 99 |
| Leicester | W.F.S. | 96 |
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| Mt. Bosworth | W. | 106 |
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| MountSorrel | M. | 105 |
| Wigston Magna | | 93 |
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| Boston | W. S. | 116 |
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| Crowland | S. | 86 |
| Crowle | S. | 167 |
| Donnington | S. | 110 |
| Epworth | S. | 160 |
| Gainsborough | T. | 149 |
| Grantham | S. | 110 |
| Grimsby, Gt. | W. | 165 |
| Holbeach | TH. | 109 |
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| LINCOLN | F. | 131 |
| Louth | W. S. | 148 |
| Owston | | 157 |
| Pinchbeck | | 103 |
| Sleaford, N. | M. | 115 |
| Spalding | T. | 94 |
| Stamford | M. F. | 89 |
| Swineshead | TH. | 113 |
| Wrawby-wh.-K. | | 158 |
| **MIDDLESEX** | | |
| Acton | | 9 |
| Bethnal-Green | | 2½ |
| Brentford, N. | T. | 10 |
| Chelsea | | 3 |
| Chiswick | | 6 |

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| Ealing . | . | 9 |
| Edmonton . | | 8 |
| Enfield . | S. | 11 |
| Finchley . | . | 8 |
| Fulham . | | 6 |
| Hackney . | | 3 |
| Hammersmith . | | 6 |
| Hampstead . | | 5 |
| Hampton . | | 15 |
| Harrow . | | 13 |
| Hendon . | | 9 |
| Heston . | . | 11 |
| Hillingdon . | | 17 |
| Hornsey . | | 6 |
| Isleworth . | | 11 |
| Islington . | | 2 |
| Kensington . | | 4½ |
| Limehouse . | | 3½ |
| LONDON | M. W. F. | |
| Luke's, St. . | | 1 |
| Mary, St. Le-Bone | | 2¼ |
| Paddington . | | 4 |
| Pancras, St. . | | 3 |
| Shadwell . | | 2½ |
| Shoreditch . | | 1½ |
| Staines . | F. | 19 |
| Stepney . | | 3 |
| Stoke Newington | | 4 |
| Stratford-le-Bow | | 4 |
| Tottenham . | | 6 |
| Twickenham | | 13 |
| Uxbridge | TH. | 18 |
| Wapping . | | 2 |
| WESTMINSTER | | 1 |
| Whitechapel . | | 1 |
| MONMOUTHSH. | | |
| Abergavenny | T. | 141 |
| Aberyswith | M. S. | 208 |
| Chepstow | S. | 135 |
| Monmouth | S. | 129 |
| Trevethan | S. | 149 |
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| Attleburgh | TH. | 94 |
| Aylsham . | S. | 118 |
| Dereham | F. | 100 |
| Diss . | F. | 86 |
| Downham Mkt. | S. | 84 |
| Lynn Regis | T. S. | 96 |
| NORWICH | W. F. S. | 108 |
| Swaffham . | S. | 93 |

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| Walsham N. | TH. | 125 |
| Wells, next S. | S. | 120 |
| Wymondham | F. | 100 |
| Yarmouth | S. | 124 |
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| Brackley | W. | 63 |
| Daventry | W. | 72 |
| Kettering | F. | 74 |
| Northampton | S. | 66 |
| Oundle . | S. | 78 |
| PETERBOROUGH | S. | 81 |
| Rothwell | M. | 78 |
| Towcester | T. | 60 |
| Wellingboro' | W. | 67 |
| NORTHUMBERL. | | |
| Alnwick . | S. | 308 |
| Berwick | W. S. | 337 |
| Corbridge . | | 277 |
| Elsdon . | T. | 304 |
| Gosforth . | | 277 |
| Haltwhistle | T. | 285 |
| Hexham | T. S. | 279 |
| Morpeth . | W. | 289 |
| Newcastle on Tyne | T. S. | 271 |
| Shields, N. | W. | 279 |
| Tynemouth | | 277 |
| Wooler | TH. | 320 |
| NOTTINGHAMSH. | | |
| Bingham . | TH. | 124 |
| Blyth . | W. | 151 |
| Mansfield | TH. | 138 |
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| Nottingham | W. F. S. | 124 |
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| Burford . | S. | 72 |
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| Chipping Nort. | W. | 73 |
| Deddington | T. | 69 |
| Henley on T. | TH. | 35 |
| OXFORD | W. S. | 54 |

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| Witney | TH. | 65 |
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| Bridgenorth | S. | 139 |
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| Cleobury | W. | 137 |
| Drayton | W. | 154 |
| Ellesmere . | T. | 179 |
| Hales Owen | M. | 117 |
| Ludlow . | M. | 142 |
| Madeley | F. | 139 |
| Newport . | S. | 143 |
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| Pontesbury . | | 161 |
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| Shrewsbury | W. F. S. | 153 |
| Wellington | TH. | 142 |
| Wem . | TH. | 163 |
| Wenlock | M. | 148 |
| Westbury | F. | 162 |
| Whitchurch | F. | 163 |
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| Easton Gordano | | 123 |
| Frome Selw. | W. | 103 |
| Glastonbury | T. | 124 |
| Ilminster | S. | 133 |
| Keynsham | TH. | 114 |
| Milborne Port | | 114 |
| Milverton | F. | 149 |
| Minehead | W. | 163 |
| Petherton, N. | S. | 141 |
| Shepton Mall. | F. | 116 |
| Somerton | T. | 123 |
| Taunton | W. S. | 141 |
| Wellington | TH. | 142 |
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| Wincanton | W. | 108 |

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| Yeovil | F. | 122 |
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| Alverstoke | | 73 |
| Andover | S. | 63 |
| Basingstoke | W. | 45 |
| Bp. Waltham | S. | 65 |
| Christchurch | M. | 100 |
| Eling | | 79 |
| Fareham | W. | 73 |
| Fordingbridge | S. | 88 |
| Gosport | TH. | 73 |
| Havant | S. | 66 |
| Kingsclere | T. | 54 |
| Lymington | S. | 88 |
| Newchurch | | 94 |
| Newport | W. S. | 90 |
| Odiham | S. | 40 |
| Petersfield | S. | 51 |
| Portsmouth | TH. S. | 72 |
| Ringwood | W. | 91 |
| Romsey | S. | 73 |
| Southam. | F. TH. S. | 74 |
| Whitchurch | F. | 56 |
| WINCHESTER | W. S. | 62 |
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| Brewood | T. | 132 |
| Bromwich, West | | 114 |
| Burslem | M. S. | 151 |
| Burton on T. | TH. | 125 |
| Cheadle | S. | 146 |
| Darlaston | | 112 |
| Eccleshall | F. | 148 |
| Longton | | 153 |
| Leek | W. | 154 |
| LICHFIELD | T. F. | 119 |
| Newcastle u. L. | M. | 150 |
| Penkridge | | 131 |
| Rugely | T. | 126 |
| Stafford | S. | 141 |
| Stoke upon T. | | 140 |
| Stone | T. | 141 |
| Tamworth | | 115 |
| Tettenhall | | 125 |
| Trentham | | 146 |
| Uttoxeter | W. | 135 |
| Walsall | T. | 114 |
| Wednesbury | W. | 117 |
| Wolstanton | | 150 |
| Wolverhampton | | 123 |
| **SUFFOLK.** | | |
| Aldeburgh | S. | 94 |
| Beccles | S. | 109 |
| Brandon | F. | 78 |
| Bungay | TH. | 106 |
| Bury S. Edm | W. S. | 71 |
| Eye | S. | 89 |
| Framlingham | S. | 87 |
| Gorleston | | 122 |
| Hadleigh | M. S. | 64 |
| Halesworth | TH. | 100 |
| Ipswich | W. F. S. | 69 |
| Lavenham | T. | 61 |
| Lowestoft | W. | 114 |
| Melford, L. | T. | 58 |
| Mildenhall | F. | 70 |
| Newmarket | T. | 61 |
| Orford | M. | 90 |
| Southwold | TH. | 105 |
| Stowmarket | TH. | 69 |
| Sudbury | S. | 51 |
| Woodbridge | W. | 77 |
| **SURREY** | | |
| Battersea | | 4 |
| Bermondsey | | 1 |
| Bletchingly | | 21 |
| Camberwell | | 3 |
| Chertsey | W. | 19 |
| Clapham | | 4 |
| Croydon | S. | 9 |
| Dorking | TH. | 23 |
| Egham | | 18 |
| Epsom | F. | 14 |
| Farnham | TH. | 38 |
| Godalming | W. | 33 |
| Guildford | S. | 29 |
| Kingston on T. | S. | 10 |
| Lambeth | | 1 |
| Mitcham | | 8 |
| Mortlake | | 7 |
| Newington | | 1½ |
| Putney | | 4 |
| Reigate | T. | 21 |
| Richmond | | 8 |
| Rotherhithe | | 1½ |
| Streatham | | 5 |
| Wandsworth | | 6 |
| Wimbledon | | 8 |
| **SUSSEX.** | | |
| Arundel | TH. S. | 55 |
| Battle | TH. | 56 |
| Brighton | TH. | 51 |
| Broadwater | | 56 |
| CHICHESTER | M. S. | 63 |
| Cuckfield | F. | 37 |
| Eastbourne | S. | 51 |
| Grimstead, E. | TH. | 28 |
| Hastings | W. S. | 64 |
| Horsham | S. | 36 |
| Lewes | S. | 31 |
| Mayfield | | 44 |
| Midhurst | TH. | 50 |
| Petworth | W. | 49 |
| Rye | W. S. | 64 |
| Salehurst | | 50 |
| Seaford | S. | 60 |
| Shoreham, N. | S. | 56 |
| Steyning | W. F. | 50 |
| Ticehurst | | 45 |
| Wadhurst | | 42 |
| **WARWICKSH.** | | |
| Alcester | T. | 103 |
| Aston | | 100 |
| Atherstone | T. | 107 |
| Bedworth | | 96 |
| Birmingham | TH. | 110 |
| Chilvers Coton | | 99 |
| Coleshill | W. | 104 |
| COVENTRY | F. | 91 |
| Edgbaston | | 110 |
| Foleshill | | 93 |
| Kenilworth | W. | 95 |
| Leamington | W. | 89 |
| Nuneaton | S. | 100 |
| Rugby | S. | 83 |
| Solihull | | 108 |
| Stratford, O. | TH. | 93 |
| Sutton Cold. | M. | 111 |
| Warwick | S. | 90 |
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| Bradford, Gt. | M. | 103 |
| Calne . | T. | 87 |
| Chippenham | TH. | 93 |
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| Devizes | TH. | 89 |
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| Marlborough | S. | 74 |
| Melksham | M. | 96 |
| Mere . | T. | 101 |
| Ramsbury . | | 69 |
| Salisbury | T. S. | 81 |
| Trowbridge | S. | 99 |
| Warminster . | S. | 96 |
| Westbury | F. | 99 |
| Wilton . | W. | 84 |
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| **WORCESTERSH.** | | |
| Bewdley | S. | 129 |
| Broomsgrove | T. | 116 |
| Droitwich | F. | 126 |
| Dudley . | S. | 119 |
| Evesham | M. | 100 |
| Kiddermin. | TH. | 126 |
| Pershore | T. | 106 |
| Stourbridge | F. | 122 |
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| Bridlington | S. | 206 |
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| Darton . | | 175 |
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| Keighley . | W. | 206 |
| Kildwick . | | 212 |
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| Knaresboro' | W. | 202 |
| Leeds . | T. S. | 189 |
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| Masham | T. | 223 |
| North Allert. | W. | 225 |
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| Penistone | TH. | 175 |
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| Richmond | S. | 233 |
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| Dalrey | . | 67 |
| Dundonald | . | 69 |
| Galston | . . | 62 |
| Girvan | . | 97 |
| Irvine | . | 69 |
| Kilmarnock | | 65 |
| Kilwinning | . | 65 |
| Kirkmichael | . | 81 |
| Largs | . . | 80 |
| Loudoun | . | 58 |
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| Maybole | . | 85 |
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| Auchtermuchty | | 28 |
| Burntisland | | 9 |
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| Crail | | 39 |
| Cupar | | 30 |
| Dunfermline | | 16 |
| Dysart | | 14 |
| Falkland | | 24 |
| Inverkeithing | | 13 |
| Kettle | | 27 |
| Kilrenny | | 36 |
| Kinghorn | | 9 |
| Kirkaldy | | 12 |
| Largo | | 25 |
| Leslie | | 20 |
| Markinch | | 19 |
| Newburgh | | 40 |
| Pittenweem | | 34 |
| Sconie | | 23 |
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| **FORFARSHIRE.** | | |
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| Brechin | | 66 |
| Dundee | | 41 |
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| Glammis | | 52 |
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| **HADDINGTONSH.** | | |
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| Dunbar | TH. | 28 |
| Haddington | F. | 16 |
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| Glenelg | | 189 |
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| **KINROSSHIRE.** | | |
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| **KIRKCUDBRIGHT** | | |
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| **LANARKSHIRE.** | | |
| Avendale | | 44 |
| Blantyre | | 41 |
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| Cambuslang | | 45 |
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| Carluke | | 36 |
| Carnwath | | 25 |
| Crawforth | | 39 |
| Dalserff | | 40 |
| Douglas | | 41 |
| GLASGOW | W. | 43 |
| Govan | | 46 |
| Hamilton | | 38 |
| Kilbride | | 49 |
| Lanark | | 32 |
| Lesmahagow | | 38 |
| Monkland, New | | 34 |
| Monkland, Old | | 36 |
| Rutherglen | | 46 |
| Shotts | | 29 |
| Stonehouse | | 40 |
| **LINLITHGOWSH.** | | |
| Bathgate | | 18 |
| Borrowstoness | | 18 |
| Kirkliston | | 9 |
| Linlithgow | F. | 17 |
| Whitburn | | 21 |
| **NAIRNSHIRE.** | | |
| Nairn | | 167 |
| **ORKNEY & SHET.** | | |
| Kirkwall | | 327 |
| **PEEBLESHIRE.** | | |
| Peebles | T. | 20 |
| **PERTHSHIRE.** | | |
| Alyth | | 64 |
| Auchterarder | | 55 |
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| Blair-Atholl, &c. | | 75 |
| Blair Gowrie | | 58 |
| Callander | | 52 |
| Caputh | | 50 |
| Comrie | | 60 |
| Crieff | | 56 |
| Culross | | 21 |
| Cupar Angus | TH. | 54 |
| Dull | | 80 |
| Dunblane | | 42 |
| Dunkeld Little | | 54 |
| Errol | | 44 |
| Fortingall | | 82 |
| Kenmore | | 80 |
| Killin | | 72 |
| Kilmadock | | 45 |
| Kincardine | | 41 |
| Kinnoul | | 42 |
| Kippen | | 44 |
| Logierait | | 51 |
| Methven | | 48 |
| Moulin | | 67 |
| Muthill | | 52 |
| Perth | | 41 |
| Scone | | 43 |
| Tulliallan | | 42 |
| **RENFREWSHIRE** | | |
| Abbey | | 50 |
| Cathcart | | 45 |
| Eastwood | | 46 |
| Greenock | | 65 |
| Houstoun | | 54 |
| Innerkip | | 70 |
| Kilbarchan | | 55 |
| Lochwinnoch | | 58 |
| Mearns | | 55 |
| Neilston | | 54 |
| Paisley | | 50 |
| Port Glasgow | | 62 |
| Renfrew | | 49 |
| **ROSS&CROMART.** | | |
| Contin | | 180 |
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| Dingwall . | | 175 | Selkirk . | T. | 36 | Dornoch . | | 210 |
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| Stornoway | | 172 | Balfron . | | 50 | Rogart . | | 235 |
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Scotland possesses about one-third part of the supposed population of Ireland. In regard to the quality of soil and climate, Ireland possesses an advantage over Scotland, that may be estimated in the proportion of three to two—in reference to her capabilities for manufactures, she may be supposed equal; but, in relation to facilities for commerce, she again has the superiority; and, without calculating minutely, it may be fairly stated, that the resources of Ireland exceed those of Scotland as three to one, in calculating from population—as three to one in extent of productive soil—and as three to two in the quality of that soil. It therefore follows, that if the capabilities of Ireland were equally well brought into action as those of the sister country, the revenue of the former should amount to about six times the revenue of the latter, without the people of Ireland being more heavily loaded with taxes than those of Scotland; and, at the same time, they ought to enjoy a similar degree of comfort and happiness, which is not the case.

## XXVI.

The PERPENDICULAR HEIGHTS of all HILLS or MOUNTAINS, in ENGLAND and WALES, which exceed 1500 FEET above the level of the Sea at low water.

| Hill | County | | Height |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arran Fowddy | Merioneth | feet | 2955 |
| Arrenig | Do. | .... | 2809 |
| Axedge | Derby | .... | 1751 |
| Beacons of Brecknock | Brecon | .... | 2862 |
| Black Comb | Cumberland | .... | 1919 |
| Bleasdale Forest | Lancaster | .... | 1709 |
| Boulsworth Hill | Do. | .... | 1689 |
| Bow Fell | Cumberland | .... | 2911 |
| Brown Clay Hill | Salop | .... | 1805 |
| Bwlch Mawr | Caernarvon | .... | 1673 |
| Caeder Ferwyn | Merioneth | .... | 2563 |
| Caeder Idris | Do. | .... | 2914 |
| Caermarthen Van, or Trecastle Beacon, | Brecon | .... | 2596 |
| Cappelante | Do. | ... | 2394 |
| Carn Fell | York | .... | 2245 |
| Carned David | Caernarvon | .... | 3427 |
| Carned Llewellyn | Do. | .... | 3469 |
| Cawsand Beacon | Devon | .... | 1793 |
| Cheviot | Northumberland | .... | 2658 |
| Collier Law | Durham | .... | 1678 |
| Coniston Fell | Lancaster | .... | 2577 |
| Cradle Mountain | Brecon | .... | 2515 |
| Cross Fell | Cumberland | .... | 2902 |
| Cyrn y Brain Mountain | Denbigh | .... | 1852 |
| Dunkerry Beacon, (Exmore) | Somerset | .... | 1665 |
| Dwggan, (near Builth) | Brecon | .... | 2071 |
| Gerwyn-Goch | Caernarvon | .... | 1728 |
| Grassmere Fell | Cumberland | .... | 2756 |
| Hedge Hope | Northumberland | .... | 2347 |
| Helvellyn | Cumberland | .... | 3055 |
| High Pike | Do. | ... | 2101 |
| Holme Moss | Derby | .... | 1859 |
| Ingleborough Hill | York | .... | 2361 |
| Kilhope Law | Durham & Westmoreland | .... | 2196 |
| Landenam Mountain | Montgomery | .... | 1898 |
| Langeinor Ditto | Glamorgan | .... | 1859 |
| Long Mount Forest | Salop | .... | 1674 |
| Lords-Seat | Derby | .... | 1751 |
| Moel Fammaw | Denbigh | .... | 1845 |
| Moel Morwith | Do. | .... | 1768 |

| Name | County | | Height |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nine Standards | Westmoreland | feet | 2136 |
| North Burele | Isle of Man | .... | 1804 |
| Peggwns Vaur, or Landenam Mountain | Mont. | .... | 1898 |
| Pendle Hill | Lancaster | .... | 1803 |
| Pengarn | Merioneth | .... | 1510 |
| Penmaen Mawr | Caernarvon | .... | 1520 |
| Peningant Hill | York | .... | 2270 |
| Pillar | Cumberland | .... | 2893 |
| Plynlimmon Mountain | Cardigan | .... | 2463 |
| Precelly Top | Pembroke | .... | 1754 |
| Radnor Forest | Radnor | .... | 2163 |
| Rippin Tor (Dartmoor) | Devon | .... | 1549 |
| Revel Mountain | Caernarvon | .... | 1866 |
| Rivington Hill | Lancaster | .... | 1545 |
| Saddle Back | Cumberland | .... | 2787 |
| Sea Fell (Low Point) | Do. | .... | 3092 |
| Sea Fell (High Point) | Do. | .... | 3166 |
| Shunon Fell | York | .... | 2329 |
| Skiddaw | Cumberland | .... | 3022 |
| Snea Fell | Isle of Man | .... | 2004 |
| Snowdon | Caernarvon | .... | 3571 |
| Sugar-Loaf (near Abergavenny) | Monmouth | .... | 1852 |
| Trecastle Beacon (or Caermarthen Van) | Brec. | .... | 2596 |
| Tregarron Down | Cardigan | .... | 1747 |
| Water Crag | York | .... | 2186 |
| Whernside (in Ingleton Fells) | Do. | .... | 2384 |
| Whernside (in Kettlewell Dale) | Do. | .... | 2263 |
| Wittle Hill | Lancaster | .... | 1614 |

**Altitudes of Stations and Hills in Kent, Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey, from Observations made in the late Trigonometrical Survey.**

KENT.

| Station | Feet |
|---|---|
| Allington Knoll | 329 |
| Dover Castle | 469 |
| Folkestone Toll-gate | [illegible]75 |
| Goudhurst | 497 |
| Greenwich Observatory | 214 |
| Hollingbourn Hill | 616 |
| Paddlesworth | 612 |
| Shooter's Hill | 616 |
| Swingfield Steeple (Top) | 330 |

ESSEX.

| Station | Feet |
|---|---|
| Highbeach | 760 |
| Laugdon Hill | 620 |

MIDDLESEX.

| Station | Feet |
|---|---|
| Hanger Hill Tower | 251 |
| King's Harbour | 122 |

SURREY.

| Station | Feet |
|---|---|
| St. Anne's Hill | 240 |
| Bagshot Heath | 463 |
| Banstead | 576 |
| Botley Hill | 880 |
| Hind Head | 923 |
| Hundred Acres | 443 |
| Leith Hill | 993 |
| Norwood | 3[illegible]0 |

# ETYMOLOGIES

## *Of common Names of Places in the British Islands.*

*AB*, is frequently a contraction of Abbot.

*Al*, *Attle*, *Adle*, are corruptions of *Æthel*, noble, famous.

*Al*, *Ald*, from the Saxon *Eald*, old or ancient.

*Al*, *Hal*, from *Healle*, a hall.

*Ask*, *Ash*, or As, from *Æsc*, an ash-tree.

*Avon*, a river.

*Bam*, or *Beam*, imply a woody situation.

*Brad*, broad, spacious.

*Brig*, a bridge.

*Brun*, *Bran*, *Brown*, *Bourn*, *Burn*, a stream, river, or brook.

*Burrow*, *Burrough*, *Burk*, *Burg*, *Burgh*, a city, town, tower, or castle.

*Bye*, *Bee*, a dwelling.

*Car*, *Char*, from the British *Caer*, a city.

*Castor*, *Chester*, from *Ceaster*, a city, town, or castle.

*Chip*, *Cheap*, *Chipping*, from *Ceapan*, to buy, imply a market.

*Comb*, or *Comp*, from the British *Cwm*, a low valley.

*Cot*, *Cote*, *Coat*, from cottage.

*Crag*, a steep rock.

*Den*, a valley.

*Dea*, from *Deor*, a wild beast, or if on a river, from *Dwr*, water.

*Er*, in the middle of a name, contracted from *Wara*, dwellers.

*Erne*, *Eron*, a place.

*Ey*, *ea*, *ee*, from *Ig*, an island, *Ea*, water, a river.

*Fleet*, *Fleot*, *Flot*, from *Fleot*, a bay, estuary, or river.

*Grave*, from *Græf*, a grove, grave, or cave.

*Ham*, a house, or abode.

*Holme*, *Howme*, from *Holm*, a river-island, or plain surrounded by water; also a hill or mountain.

*Holt*, a wood.

*Hyrst*, *Hurst*, *Herst*, a grove.

*Ing*, or *Inge*, a meadow.

*Lade*, a stream or channel, the source of a river.

*Lay*, *Lee*, *Ley*, a field or pasture.

*Lowe*, a hill, heap, or barrow.

*Marsh Merse*, a fen.

*Mez*, *Mese*, a pool, or lake.

*Over*, from *Ofre*, a bank: sometimes from *upper*.

*Pres*, *Prest*, a priest

*Rig*, *Ridge*, the slope of a hill.

*Sted*, *Stead*, a place.

*Stoke*, or *Stock*, a tree, or wood.

*Stow*, or *Stowe*, a place.

*Thorp*, *Throp*, *Trop*, or *Trep*, a village, or hamlet.

*Tom*, *Tum*, *Ton*, a town.

*Weald*, or *Walt*, wood or wold.

*Werth*, *Weorth*, *Worth*, a farm, or village.

*Wic*, *Wich*, a village, bay, creek, or castle.

*Win*, implies the site of a battle.

*Wold*, sometimes wood, or a place clear of wood.

## DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE MAPS.



## DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

## DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.



W. Lewis, Printer, 21, Finch-lane, London.

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OF

# MODERN BOOKS

OF

# EDUCATION,

*&c. &c.*

*March*, 1834.

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# BOOKS OF EDUCATION,

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## ALL THOSE CONNECTED

WITH

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*Observations on the Interrogative System of Education.*

IT is now between thirty and forty years since the system of Instruction by questions on the best text-books was submitted by SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS to the scholastic world. During that period, it may be stated, without exaggeration, that this principle has been so universally approved and adopted, that there are perhaps few Schools in which Education is anxiously conducted where it has not been sanctioned in some of its objects, while in many of the first and most respectable Seminaries it is adopted in every branch of study.

In 1834 it cannot be necessary to explain to any enlightened Tutor the principle, practice, and manifold advantages of a system brought under public notice so long ago as 1798-9, yet, as new and improved Books

interfere with old and obsolete ones, and as a new system thwarted some interests and prejudices, so, various attempts to put the world in the wrong, still render it a reiterated duty to counteract misconceptions, and invidious industry.

The INTERROGATIVE SYSTEM applies the very means universally adopted, in teaching Arithmetic, to all subjects of liberal Education. It consists of questions to be answered by the pupil, and therefore is best calculated to enforce attention, and produce a perfect intellectual knowledge of the subject of study.

It is NOT a system of Question *and* Answer which demands neither study nor attention; and it is therefore directly opposed to so loose and listless a method, both in principle and practice. Its name was, however, open to abuse, and hence its popularity enabled crafty persons to obtrude on the world countless books in Question *and* Answer, often of the most trifling and imperfect character. Time has, in some respect, corrected this error; yet, as Questions *and* Answers involve no details of instruction, and are more agreeable to idle pupils than questions which require an answer to be found, so facility is preferred to the useful labour of study; and the ancient adage is forgotten, that "*there is no royal road to Geometry.*"

In fact, the Interrogative System is a course of *Exercises* on the subject under study; and it would be quite as absurd to pretend to acquire arithmetic without working examples, grammar without correcting exercises, or dancing, or music, by learning rules with-

out practice, as it is to study geography without filling in blank maps as in the copy-books, or without answering questions on its elements; or to pursue history, or philosophy, or any subjects, without *working* questions on their several text-books. As one example, how wonderfully has the knowledge of the Scriptures been promoted by Barrow's Questions on the Old and New Testaments!

Nor is it mere questions that effect the purpose. Questions, in the exact order of the text to which they refer, and which are so often obtruded in books, are worse than useless, for they fail in the purpose of making the pupil *think* and *search*, and therefore are at once deceptive and illusory. The questions should be what is technically called *dodging*, and should at least oblige the pupil to examine a whole chapter, or division of the text-book, in framing a correct answer.

Many important practical ends are also attained by obliging the pupil to give the answers in fair writing. It becomes a continued exercise in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and even in composition. It is the very system which is pursued in all classical schools, and which, in its effects, is even more important in future life than the dead languages acquired at the same time. The advantages are, in fact, too numerous for specification, and too obvious to render the details necessary. Those who prefer oral to written answers will find them an excellent auxiliary in teaching elocution, but the written series should take precedence of the oral, or the student will frequently be discouraged and perplexed.

It has been found by extensive and accurate experience, that in one hundred original questions put to a young person who has been taught any subject by this system, eighty or ninety have been promptly answered; while clever pupils, who had been reading only, or learning *by rote*, without being called upon to *think*, could not answer above six or eight. Then, as it is in the power of any teacher or parent to verify this experiment, how cruel and how unjust it is to persevere in systems so useless, and not adopt a manifest improvement, rendered quite as easy in practice, and equally perfect and pleasant in all the details of study!

Aware that every author displays a subject in his own method, and that a tutor may perfectly understand a science without being familiar with some particular book, the introducer of this system combined with the Text-book and the Questions a KEY of reference for the ease and convenience of tutors. As, therefore, it is a Key to the particular book, and not merely a key to the subject, so the use of the Key is no imputation on the tutor. For example, he may know every fact in English History, and yet waste much time in finding it in Robinson's Hume and Smollett, in Goldsmith, or in any of the school histories of England.

The Interrogative System, therefore, consists of able and approved Text-Books; of series of mingled Questions adapted to enforce attention and study in Pupils; and of Keys to the Questions, for the convenience of Tutors in Public Seminaries, where dispatch of business is of parallel importance with knowledge.

The three Works, 1, The TEXT-BOOK; 2, The QUESTIONS upon it; and 3, the KEY, are the typographical tools by which a subject of desirable knowledge may be taught and acquired; and the writing out the Answers is equivalent to those classical exercises by which the less useful study of the dead languages always confers simultaneous facility in Writing, Orthography, Punctuation, Grammar, and Composition.

This brief explanation is still necessary, owing to the artifices and conflicting speculations and theories against which every original design has to contend. It would not be difficult to describe a dozen spurious attempts by which the Public have, in forty years, been abused: but the sound and legitimate principles of the INTERROGATIVE SYSTEM have survived the whole, and there are now very few Schools, for either sex, in which the system is not adopted by teachers in some or most of its subjects.

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